The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

A Quorum Present in Both Houses and Business Proceeded with.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-day.

Some Hints of the Contents of the Department Reports.

Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand National Troops in the Field.

The Question of Admitting Representatives from Seceded States.

Resolutions in Favor of the Confiscation of the Slaves of Rebels.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

The President is Recommended to Treat Them the Same as Cols. Corcoran and Wood are Treated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Congress assembled to-day, and contrary to expectations, more than a quorum was present in each House. From the Senate, BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and JOHNSON, of Missouri, were absent—both now holding commands in the rebel army. Senators POWELL, BAYARD and POLK, whose sympathy with the rebellion during the extra session and since were too apparent to be consistent with their resuming their seats, were nevertheless present. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was absent, being now near his home looking after the interests of his constituents.

In the house some seats were vacant which were occupied last session. BURNETT, of Kentucky, is now in active rebellion in his own State. BEN. WOOD is in New-York, probably engineering to forward the interests of FERNANDO I. in to-morrow's election. Mr. ELY, of Rochester, is in the custody of the rebels. KERRIGAN, of New-York, is in the custody of the military authorities. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, unexpectedly appeared, he having been released from his parole, order of the State Department, that he might resume his seat, and the House take cognizance of his case. VALLANDIGHAM was also present, and, though meek in comparison with his attitude in past years, yet his sympathy with the rebellion showed itself several times during the proceedings. Several members who hold commands in the army were absent, among whom were PHELPS, of Missouri, and GEARY, of Pennsylvania. Others, similarly situated, were present, among whom were FRANK BLAIR, who moved the expulsion of REID, of Missouri, who is now in rebellion against the Government; VAN WYCK, of New-York, who is in his seat during the day and in his camp at night.

The House had hardly become organized before propositions were introduced relative to the policy to be pursued in reference to the slaves of rebel masters and the vote on the motion to lay one of them on the table showed a preponderance in the House in favor of some measure looking to the confiscation or emancipation of the slaves of rebels. As a proposal to postpone the discussion of the matter for a week was readily carried, there is evidently no desire for any hasty legislation upon the subject.

THE FEELING ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The deepest feeling, and almost excitement, prevails among the Union members of Congress from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri in regard to the future policy of the Administration. The most prominent among them, and those who have labored most earnestly from the beginning against the Southern rebellion, declare that the inauguration of the Abolition policy of the war, and a movement looking to the arming of the slaves, will instantly throw the three States named into the Southern Confederacy, and annihilate the great National armies in Kentucky and Missouri, in fact, all National organization west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Several members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Democratic Party, on learning that the Message of the President is highly conservative, determined to call upon him in a body to-morrow, or next day, after the Message had been delivered, not only thanking him, but expressing their admiration of his firmness in standing by the Union and the Constitution, and refusing to adopt the radical ideas of the Abolitionists in regard to arming the slaves.

TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.—I am enabled to state in the most positive manner that the struggle is over, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his Cabinet with entire unanimity. The Message will go in to-morrow in exact accordance with the foreshadowings of your correspondent. There was much less dissension in the Cabinet from the President's views than has been supposed to exist and now all difficulties are reconciled, and the Government is a unit.

POPULAR MEASURES.

The feeling of the House and the people on the subject of sustaining Commander WILKES was shown by the unanimity with which the vote of thanks to him was passed, and the words of satisfaction that passed along the galleries. When the resolution calling upon the President to confine MASON and SLIDELL in felons' cells so long as Cols. CORCORAN and WOOD were so treated by the rebels, the applause that resounded from the gallery showed how deep was the feeling of the people upon the subject of the barbarous treatment of those gallant men.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The figures I sent a week ago regarding the strength of the National army, will, I am confident, be fully confirmed by the forthcoming report of the Secretary of War. The effective force at the disposal of the Government now rises to the enormous aggregate of 660,000 men, (including regulars,)—of whom, in round numbers, 550,000 are infantry, 54,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillerymen, besides sharpshooters, engineers, &c. Of this force New-York supplies over 100,000 men, the largest number furnished by any State of the Union, though Pennsylvania and Ohio follow very close behind. The five Slave States of Keutncky Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, furnish close on 60,000 men to the army of the Union. The great Powers of Europe will learn, from the figures of the Secretary of War, that, judged by their own standard, the Union also is a great Power; and that, if large armies are the test of the strength of a Government, there is yet a powerful cohesive force in the American Republic.

COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

The policy so often urged by the TIMES, of taking vigorous action as our army advances, for the collection of debts due in the South to Northern merchants, by adjudicating such causes in the Provost Court, or some similar semi-military Court, will be brought to the attention of Congress. It is the plan of the Secretary of War, and will undoubtedly be advocated by him, that Congress give the President authority to send Commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local Government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors. Congress is favorable to decisive action in this direction, as lately urged by your Chamber of Commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARMY AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

The Secretary of War has various schemes for the improvement of the army, both in its organization and condition, which he will, of course, bring to the attention of Congress. Among these are his scheme for the reorganization of the militia of the country upon a uniform basis, so as to be capable of being made effective at any moment—his schemes for the consolidation into one force of the Regulars and Volunteers—for the promotion of Volunteers, and, doubtless, many others.

It is rumored in well informed quarters also, that he discusses the questions of rebel geography, of rebel Slavery, and other important civil questions. In regard to the former, he favors the extension of the boundaries of Delaware, from Delaware Bay to Chesapeake Bay, the extension of the boundaries of Maryland, so as to include Eastern Virginia and the erection of a new State out of Western Virginia, according to the unanimous will of its inhabitants. On the negro question, if he discusses it at all, he will argue that in war slave property must share the common fate of other property; that Government has a right to use the voluntary service of liberated slaves like any other property of the rebels; and that it would be national suicide to leave the rebels in peaceful possession of slave property more valuable to them in war than either cotton or military stores. These are known to be his views from his previous declarations.

FUNDAMENTAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The report of Commissioner EDWARDS, of the General Land Office, is a work of great labor. It has been in preparation for some months past. I learn that it exhibits the astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the political difficulties of the country, actual settlements on the public lands have greatly increased, and that during the year *forty thousand new farms, of eighty acres each, have been added to the wealth of the Republic.*

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General's report is ready, and was sent to-day to the New-York papers.

A SERENADE AND SPEECHES.

A serenade was given to-night to Senator LANE, of Kansas, at WILLARD'S. It furnished the occasion for two speeches, one from OWEN LOVEJOY and the other from Mr. LANE. Both speakers took grounds that emancipation was a necessity in conducting the war to a speedy and successful termination, holding that leaving Slavery undisturbed was only giving strength to the rebellion. They were loudly applauded.

The band then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, who, on being called for, said that he believed the day had turned, and that in ten days we could have joyful news. A year ago a Union man dared not enter the speaker's house in Washington, except by the basement door. To-day a traitor dare not show his head in Washington. In another year all will be settled.

Mr. CAMERON was then serenaded, but did not answer to the call for a speech.

TREASURY NOTES TO BE REDEEMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice of the readiness of the Department to redeem the Treasury Notes issued under the Act of Congress, and approved Dec. 17, 1860, and that the interest on said notes will cease on the 1st of February next, by the terms of the Act.

REBEL CAVALRY IN A CLOSE PLACE.

A short time before noon, to-day, a party of thirty rebels, in advance of a foraging party of one hundred from Col. HUNTER'S Virginia Regiment of Wise Dragoons, unintentionally entered our lines, near Annandale, and were immediately fired upon by the pickets of the Thirty-fifth New-York, stationed there. In the exchange of shots, one rebel and one of our soldiers was killed, whose names are not yet reported. Several rebels were also slightly wounded, but remained on their horses, and escaped with the rest, leaving behind two prisoners, named ALEXANDER MAXWELL, of Rectortown, Fauquier County, Va., and WILLIAM H. DENNIS, of Salem, Fauquier County. Gen. BLENKER, on hearing the report, proceeded to the spot with the Twenty-ninth New-York, SCHIRMER'S Battery, and three companies of Col. DICHAL'S Mounted Rifles, but, arriving after the affair was over, left one company of Mounted Rifles, in addition to the usual pickets, and returned.

THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

No flag has been flying from the rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac for some time, until a few days since, when the South Carolina flag was unfurled, and it is now displayed all along their line.

A CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The Justices of the Supreme Court called upon the President, to-day, and were cordially received. A duty that devolves upon the President, is to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the resignations of the rebel Justices CAMPBELL and DANIEL, and by the death of Mr. Justice McLEAN. Congress will probably take measures to reorganize the Supreme Court during the present session.

PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Dispatches received from Col. McREYNOLD'S Cavalry Regiment, state that Capt. HENRY B. TODD, Serg't. O'BRIEN, and privates MILLER, JOHNSON and TROWBRIDGE, of that regiment, are not dead, as heretofore reported, but are all prisoners in Richmond. None seriously wounded.

DID NOT MEET THE REBELS.

Yesterday HALSTEAD'S Cavalry rode out two miles beyond Burke's Station without encountering any of the rebels.

ZOUAVE UNIFORMS FROM FRANCE.

To-day, Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Department, received from France the complete clothing and equipments for three regiments of troops. The uniforms are of the French Zouave style, and consist of overcoats, jackets, shirts, trowsers, gaiters, stockings, shoes and caps. Besides, there are single tents for each man, knapsacks, kits, pans, cups, spades, shovels and everything pertaining to the equipment of the French soldier.

MARSHAL MURRAY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Marshal MURRAY arrived in this city last night, and left on his return this evening. His visit was to make further provision for the stoppage of the African Slave-trade, and he goes to New-York armed with the fullest power to use men and means in the furtherance of this purpose. His success has not only met the highest praise of the Government, but has received the commendation of the London *News*, which states that he had done more for the suppression of the Slave-trade than both national fleets have done for ten years.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Sergeant WILLIAM WARREN, of the regulars, who has been thirteen years in the service, is to be made a Second-Lieutenant. Sergeant WARREN was one of the party who in 1858, with Capt. (now Gen.) MARCY, crossed the mountains in the midst of heavy snows to obtain relief for the suffering troops under Col. (now Gen.) JOHNSTON, of the rebel army, then in Utah, Sergeant WARREN'S noble conduct on that occasion, received the highest commendations in the official reports of his superior officers. He is now serving in New-Mexico.

PROMOTED.

Adjutant LA FORTE, of the Fourth Excelsior Brigade, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

LONG BRIDGE.

The work of reconstructing Long Bridge above water line, is progressing rapidly, and will be entirely completed by the first of January. Engineer KATTE, who has charge of the work, has made one marked improvement in widening the draws to seventeen feet in the clear, by which two lines of vehicles can cross at the same time.

REBELS BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

I learn that the motion made by CHARLES GIBSON, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, to strike from the docket the case of Clarke *vs.* the United States, on the ground that on account of his being a citizen of a seceded State he was to be regarded, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as being himself in rebellion against the Government, and as a rebel, had forfeited all claim against the Government, will be sustained. The effect of this decision will be to abrogate one-third of the claims against the Government now pending, and will also have a prospective action, throwing upon claimants the onus of proof to satisfy the Court of their loyalty.

REBEL ORDNANCE.

It is worthy of remark that not one man has been injured by the rebel cannon on the Lower Potomac since the war commenced.

Those of our men who have been killed or wounded were struck by musket balls. Of all the shot and shell so profusely dealt out by rebel cannoniers none have done execution, except in knocking a few splinters from two or three of our steamers.

It is found, too, that they are firing slugs instead of bullets, and that their case-shot, instead of being filled with balls, were filled with chopped lead.

HOOKER'S DIVISION BEING STRENGTHENED.

Yesterday and to-day five regiments, consisting of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, left for Budd's Ferry, to be added to Gen. HOOKER'S Division.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

The following posts are designated as headquarters of the several regiments of artillery, at which the Colonels, Adjutants, and Sergeant-Majors of each will be stationed:

First Artillery, Col. DIMMICK, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

Second Artillery, Col. MORRIS, Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Third Artillery, Col. YATES, Fort Trumbull, New-London.

Fourth Artillery, Col. MERCHANT, Fort Washington, Maryland.

Fifth Artillery, Col. BROWN, Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

NAMES OF THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The following are the names of the new screw sloops-of-war, now being built for the United States Navy: *Shenandoah, Sacramento, Canandaigua, Lackawana, Monongahela, Ticonderoga.* The names of the new naval side-wheel steamers, now being constructed, are the *Tioga, Genessee, Paul Jones, Conemaugh, Fort Royal, Sonora* and *Cimerone.* The screw-steamers are each to carry three of DALGREN'S largest 11-inch guns, one of which is to be a 100-pounder rifle-gun. The side-wheel steamers are to carry each 80-pounder rifles and a pivot-gun.

WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED.

It is believed that Ex-Senators GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM, and J. L. BRENT, of California, will soon be released on giving their parole not to do any act against the authority of the Government.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Madrid *Correspondencia de España*, recently received here, contains the following paragraph, which shows the friendliness of feeling between the Spanish Government and the Church Party of Mexico:

"Yesterday took place the long announced visit to her Majesty the Queen by Gen. MIRAMON, Ex-President of Mexico. Our august sovereign received him with her usual amiability, as did also the King, her husband, who was seated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour."

From an intelligent source it seems there is some foundation for the report that Queen ISABELLA has made a secret treaty with the Emperor NAPOLEON, ceding to him the Belearic Islands, provided he will assist her in her designs against Mexico.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. GROVER, of the Tenth Infantry United States Army, has been appointed Colonel of First Regiment BERDAN'S Sharpshooters.

A SHELL BURST IN HIS HEAD.

The following dispatch was sent yesterday by a Milesian gentleman announcing an accident which had occurred to one of our seamen:

"SIR: Your brother was slightly wounded this afternoon by the bursting of a shell in his head."

COMPLIMENT FROM GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has sent through the Agent of the State of Pennsylvania in this city, a letter complimenting Col. BAYARD and his regiment of cavalry, for their gallant reconnoissance to Drainsville.

THE CONGRESSIONAL POST-OFFICE.

It is proposed to make the Congressional Post-office independent of the Washington City Post-office, so that Congressmen may obtain their mails without the delay now unavoidable. Such an arrangement would be a great convenience.

ACCIDENTS.

Corporal THOMAS TURNEY, of Company I, Fourteenth Massachusetts, was accidently killed to-day at Fort Runyon, by the discharge of a gun from HECTOR A. AIKENS.

CHARLES BAKER, Company K, Twentieth New-York, shattered his left wrist last night by the accidental discharge of his musket.

TREASON IN EGYPT.

Marshal PHILLIPS, of Illinois, is also here, consulting with the Government with the view to stopping the treasonable acts of the Egyptians of that State.

WILL GO INTO THE ARMY.

GREEN CLAY, Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg, who arrived as a bearer of despatches from Minister CLAY, will probably go into the army in Kentucky.

TOOK THE OATH AND WAS RELEASED.

J. WALKER, of Washington, who has been for some months a prisoner, having been detected in conveying correspondence from this city to a ferry on the Lower Potomac, has been released from custody on taking the oath of allegiance.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The diplomatic corps are all in the city, with the exception of the Italian Minister.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EASTERN SHORE.

Intelligence from Accomac states that the people there are strong in their adhesion to the Union, and that they feel strong enough to protect themselves. They prefer to have our troops remain for some time.

CONSUL TO QUEBEC.

CHAS. S. OGDEN, Consul to Quebec, left to-day, for Canada.

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

A deserter arrived to-day to Gen. McDOWELL'S lines. He states that he has been twelve months in the South; was impressed in the First Virginia Regiment, and that he desires to go to his friends in Utica, New-York.

REBEL ENLISTMENTS.

The majority of the rebel enlistments were for one year, and the time of a half of the rebel army is now two-thirds passed.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

The following are the names of the Senators who appeared in their seats:

Anthony,
Bayard,
Bright,
Browning,
Carlile,
Chandler,
Clark,
Collamer,
Cowan,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Foot,
Foster,
Grimes,
Hale,
Harlan,
Harris,
King,
Lane, of Indiana,
Lane, of Kansas,
Latham,
McDougall,
Morrill,
Nesmith,
Pomeroy,
Powell,
Rice,
Saulsbury,
Simmons,
Sumner,
Ten Eyck,
Thomson,
Trumbull,
Wade,
Wilkinson,
Wilson.

The following are those who did not appear in the Senate Chamber:

Breckinridge,
Howe,
Johnson, of Tenn.
Johnson, of Mo.,
Kennedy,
Pearce,
Polk,
Sherman,
Willey,
Wilmot.

It will be remembered that Messrs. BAKER and BINGHAM died during the recess.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of N. H., (Rep.,) 12 o'clock was the hour fixed for daily sessions.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) a message was ordered to be sent to the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business.

There was an informal recess.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President, and appointed as the Committee Messrs. HALE, TRUMBULL and LATHAM.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between Regular and Volunteer forces.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President reported he would communicate his Message to Congress to-morrow at noon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON.

The roll of members was then called by the Clerk.

One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names.

Messrs. Sargeant and Phelps, of California; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah; and Cradlebaugh, Delegate from Nevada, were sworn.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, be sworn in as a member from the Second District of Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Mr. MAYNARD may have been properly elected, but all knew the fact that the State (Tennessee) was as far out of the Union as it could be. As there were several other similar cases he thought the subject brought forward by Mr. DAWES should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAWES thought that this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. MAYNARD was regularly elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. Besides, the proper certificate was here.

Mr. STEVENS asked the direct question whether Mr. MAYNARD was elected before the State attempted to secede, and at the time fixed by law?

Mr. DAWES replied that he was so informed, and under the law which had existed for a long time.

Mr. STEVENS then withdrew his motion.

Mr. MAYNARD was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the certificate of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, dated Hatteras, as to the election of Mr. FOSTER. He asked that the papers be read.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. FOSTER was referred at the Extra Session to the Committee on Elections, without favorable action.

Mr. HICKMAN said this was a new question, different from that of the former election.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S point of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that no harm would be done by a reference of the question, and on his motion the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) successor to Mr. CARLISLE, was also qualified.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) moved that Mr. SEGAR be also sworn.

Mr. DAWES desired the case to be referred.

Mr. RICHARDSON earnestly argued that Mr. SEGAR should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms, which they had taken up against the National Government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois. (Rep.,) argued that Mr. SEGAR should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. DAWES desired no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentlemen was elected by ten, twenty, or a hundred votes, in a district where ten thousand votes may be cast. He wanted a rule they could stand by in the future.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BURNHAM, of Connecticut; Mr. BENNETT, Delegate from Colorado, and Mr. WALLACE, Delegate from Washington Territory, were severally sworn in.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a memorial from Mr. BEACH, of Virginia, asking to be admitted to a seat in the House. Referred.

A memorial was presented that Mr. LOWE be admitted as an additional member from California. Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES for his arrest of the traitors SLIDELL and MASON.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved as a substitute that the President be requested to present Capt WILKES a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices expressive of the high sense of confidence entertained for him by Congress in his prompt arrest of the rebels, MASON and SLIDELL.

The substitute was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAIR offered the following as a question of privilege.

Resolved, That JOHN W. REID, member of the House from the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, having taken up arms against the Government of the United States, is hereby expelled from the House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of this fact.

Resolution passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, MICHAEL CORCORAN, who was taken prisoner on the battle-field at Manassas, has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon, therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine JAMES M. MASON, late of Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. CORCORAN shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field.

Applause in the galleries.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

First—That in behalf of the people of these States, we do again solemnly declare, that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion, and the reëstablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and Laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second—That while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that, during its continuance, the recognized authority of the maxim that the safety of the State, in the highest law, subordinates right of property, and dominates over civil relations.

Third—That, therefore, we do hereby declare that, in our judgment, the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any Military District in a state of insurrection against the National Government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion was disagreed to, by yeas 56, against 70, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, of Ohio, Opp.
Ancona, of Penn., Opp.
Bailey, of Penn., Opp.
Biddle, of Penn., Opp.
Blair, of Mo., Rep.
Blair, of Va., Union.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.
Calvert, of Md., Union.
Campbell, of Penn., Rep.
Cobb, of N. J., Opp.
Conway, of Kansas, Rep.
Corning, of N. Y., Opp.
Cox, of Ohio, Opp.
Cravens, of Ind., Opp.
Delano, of Mass., Rep.
Dunlap, of Ky., Union.
Dunn, of Ind., Rep.
Fouke, of Ill., Opp.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.
Harding, of Ky., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.
Holman, of Ind., Opp.
Horton, of Ohio, Rep.
Kellogg, of Ind, Rep.
Law, of Ind., Opp.
Lazear, of Penn., Opp.
Leary, of Md., Union.
Lehman, of Penn., Opp.
McPherson, of Penn., Rep.
Maynard, of Tenn., Union.
May, of Md., Union.
Menzies, of Ky., Union.
Morris, of Ohio, Opp.
Noble, of Ohio Opp.
Noell, of Mo., Opp.
Norton, of Mo., Opp.
Odell, of N. Y., Opp.
Pendleton, of Ohio, Opp.
Perry, of N. J., Opp.
Rice, of Mass., Rep.
Richardson, of Ill., Opp.
Robinson, of Ill., Opp.
Sheffield, of R. I., Opp.
Steele, of N. J. Opp.
Smith, of N. Y., Opp.
Steele, of N. Y., Opp.
Thomas, of Mass., Union.
Trimble, of Ohio, Rep.
Upton, of Va., Union.
Valandighan, of O., Opp.
Verree, of Penn., Rep.
Ward, of N. Y., Opp.
White, of Ohio, Opp.
Woodruff, of Conn., Opp.

NAYS.

Aldrich, of Minn, Rep.
Alley, of Mass., Rep.
Arnold, of Ill., Rep.
Ashley, of Ohio, Rep.
Babbitt, of Pa., Rep.
Bailey, of Mass., Rep.
Balser, of N. J., Rep.
Baxter, of Vt.. Rep.
Beaman, of Mich., Rep.
Bingham, of Ohio, Rep.
Blair, of Pa., Rep.
Blake, of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington, of Mass., Rep.
Clark, of New-York, Rep.
Colfax, of Ind., Rep.
Conklin, of N. J., Rep.
R. L. Conklin, of N.J., Rep.
Davis, of Pa., Rep.
Dawes, of Mass., Rep.
Duell, of N. Y., Rep.
Edgerton, of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards, of N. H., Rep.
Eliot, of Mass., Rep.
Fessenden, of Me., Rep.
Franchot, of N. Y., Rep.
Frank, of N. Y., Rep.
Goowin, of Me., Rep.
Granger, of Mich., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Hickman, of Penn., Rep.
Hooper, of Mass., Rep.
Hutchins, of Ohio, Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.
Kelley, of Penn., Rep.
Lansing, of N. Y., Rep.
Loomis, of Conn., Rep.
Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
McKean, of N. Y., Rep.
Mitchell, of Ind., Rep.
Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Morrill, of Vt., Rep.
Patton, of Penn., Rep.
Phelps, of Cal., Rep.
Pike, of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy, of N. Y., Rep.
Porter, of Ind., Rep.
Potter, of Wis., Rep.
Rice, of Me., Rep.
Riddley, of Ohio, Rep.
Robbins, of N. H., Rep.
Sargeant, of Cal., Rep.
Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Shanks, of Ind., Rep.
Shellaberger. of Ohio, Rep.
Sherman. of Ohio, Rep.
Sloan, of Wis., Rep.
Spaulding, of N. Y., Rep.
Stevens, of Penn., Rep.
Trowbridge, of Mich. R'p.
Van Horn, of N. Y., Rep.
Van Valkenburgh, of N. Y. Rep.
Van Wyck, of N. Y., Rep.
Wall, of N. Y., Rep.
Wallace, of Penn., Rep.
Walton, of Me., Rep.
Walton, of Vt., Rep.
Washburne. of Ill., Rep.
Wheeler, of N. Y., Rep.
Wilson, of Iowa, Rep.
Worcester, of Ohio, Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.	
Opposition	31
Republicans	12
Members elected by a Union of Parties	11
NAYS	All Republicans.

The question recurring on Mr. ELIOT'S resolution Mr. ROSCOE A. CONKLING proposed an amendment, which Mr. ELIOT accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) gave notice that he would call up the following, on the next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights, under the Constitution and laws, of all loyal citizens.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) submitted the following for future consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this Republic so long as that institution exist within it; and whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power—

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our Generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second—And be it further Resolved, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are, or shall remain, active in supporting the Union, for all loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee, reported that they had waited on the President, and he desired them to state that he would send in his Message to the House to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention of introducing a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, setting forth the want of a more complete railroad, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing an air-line railroad from Gettysburgh to Harrisburgh, Penn.

ROSCOE A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding disabled horses during the Winter; to state the term of these contracts, the names of the contractors, and the number of horses given out, and whether these contracts were made upon public notice.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order, is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order JOHN SLIDELL to the same character of prison and to the same treatment, until Col. WOOD shall be treated as the United States have used prisoners taken in battle.

Adjourned.

The following notices of bills were given, under the rule.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) to establish a post road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington.

By Mr. VAN WYCK, a bill to establish and construct a military and postal railroad from Washington City in the District of Columbia, to the City of New-York, in the State of New-York.

Mr. BERNHISEL presented the Constitution which was formed by the Convention of delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial asking Congress to admit that Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

FURTHER NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Rebel Acknowledgments of their Losses.

THE NIAGARA AND COLORADO NOT DISABLED.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Proposal to Raise the Black Flag in South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 2.

Southern papers to the 28th contain scattered accounts of the Fort Pickens affair. The bombardment commenced on the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day till the 24th, when Col. BROWN ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire of the Fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries was directed against Fort Barancas and the other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers *Times* and *Nelms* and the Navy-yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRae. The rebels admit sixteen killed and wounded. Considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine and a partial destruction of the Navy-yard and Warrington. A rebel train, hauling provisions to the rebel army, was destroyed. The rebels seemed to act strictly on the defensive. The stories about disabling the *Colorado* and *Niagara* appear unfounded. The *Times* and *Nelms* were somewhat damaged, but finally got out of reach of Col. BROWN'S fire.

Col. BROWN received no reinforcements.

The East Tennessee bridge-burners are to be Court-martialed.

Ex-State Senator PICKENS is among the prisoners.

The East Tennessee legislators had been called upon by the Legislature for an explanation of the alleged connection with the bridge-burning, and denied all knowledge concerning it, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of a small faction only.

The Memphis merchants, at a meeting, had recommended to the banks to cut their bank bills into fractional parts for change.

No tidings have been received from Parson BROWNLOW.

The Charleston *Courier* deprecates the raising of black flags, and says that it is urged principally by those who keep a safe distance from the war.

A New-Orleans dispatch says that Gov. MOORE and Gens. LOVELL and RUGGLES, on the 24th ult., reviewed 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored men.

The Bowling Green *Courier* recommends the seizing of hostages for any rebels in the National prisons.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Lieut. MAURY and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the Grand Admiral of the Prussian navy. CONSTANTINE invites Lieut. MAURY to enter the Prussian service, to which Lieut. MAURY replies that he cannot until Southern independence is established.

The rebel gunboat *Tuscarora*, in coming from New-Orleans, was accidentally burned, about 15 miles above Helena, on the 23d ult., proving a total loss.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Convention and the Legislature Both in Session—Proposed Gradual Emancipation Scheme, &c.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, Dec. 2.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HOGAN, of Boone, offered the following:

Whereas, Negro Slavery is the origin and foundation of our National troubles and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst that is seeking to overthrow our Government; and *whereas,* Slavery is incompatible with the word of God, detrimental to the interest of a free people, as well as wrong to slaves themselves: therefore—

Resolved, That the Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a Free State, and a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.

Referred to the Committee on Fundamental and General Provisions.

Mr. BROWN, of Kanawha, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to assume a just and equitable proportion of the State debt of Virginia, and in doing so discriminate between its friends and foes, by paying first the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next, those held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess *pro rata* share.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the Constitution, to the effect that when the Constitution is submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name of the new State shall be Western Virginia or Kanawha.

THE KANAWHA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Monday, Dec. 2.

The Legislature met in this city to-day, Lieut.-Gov. POLSEY presiding in the Senate, and DANIEL FROST, of Jackson, in the House. The Governor's Message was sent in in the evening. It is a favorable review of the state of things in this State, and advocates strong measures against the rebel abettors in our midst.

Col. KIAMER, of Monongahela, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation law.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

THE WAR FROM A REMOTE POINT OF VIEW

The United States and Russia—Their Relations and Progress with Regard to the Future.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, November, 1861.

More than twenty years since, the London *Quarterly Review* said, that there were only two great growing nations on earth: the United States and Russia. This was rather a startling fact—and particularly so to the conceited English and vanity-loving French, who imagined that all the power and glory of the earth were included in their domains. It is, however, strictly true. The Census of Great Britain will show that there is a slow growth of population there, and Sebastopol and Solferino will prove that England and France have still a large military strength. But Sebastopol is an historical witness to the decline of their power—since it took the whole strength of both nations to subdue that fortress; and the treaty of alliance between these two rival nations is a further confession of the fact. Russia has a population and territory exceeding them both, with an unlimited power of expansion. Since the time of PETER THE GREAT, Russia has been expanding in mind, society, arts and strength, in an unprecedented degree. Hence, when NAPOLEON found his genius and his military resources alike unavailing against this gigantic nation, he declared that "Europe would be either Cossack or Republican." But NAPOLEON did not look to the end of the problem. Why may not Europe be *both* Cossack and Republican? There is no natural antagonism between the two. Did not the Goths adopt the arts and legal institutions of the people whom they conquered? But I shall enter into no speculation upon that subject. My object is a practical one.

When a nation, like ours, is beset with enemies at home and abroad, it is well to see if there are not some nations whose interest and instinct it is to be our friends. England and France confess the fact, that both Russia and the United States are growing far beyond themselves, and they feel a growing dread of the consequences. It is this which combines England and France in an alliance to resist the power of Russia, and we should not disguise the fact for a moment, that both are at least anxious to arrest the power of the United States. They dread Russia on the land, and the United States on the seas, and their watchful jealousy will take every means to cripple both. Russia, on the other hand, feels no jealousy of the United States; but, on the contrary, a sympathy with this country, because it is situated, like itself, in antagonism to the old European system. Accordingly, we have always been on the most friendly terms with Russia, and recently the Emperor has written us a most friendly letter. This letter is sneered at and commented upon in England, as something unnatural and unreasonable. Why should the autocratic Government of Russia sympathize with the republican Government of the United States? *There are strong natural and political grounds for that sympathy,* and it is to this point I would call attention.

We so often confound names with things that terms mislead us. *Aristocratic* and *Republican* seem to us positive antipodes. But they are not necessarily so, in point of fact. I certainly shall not set up the Russian Government as an example of republicanism; but I *do* assert, without fear of contradiction, that the United States and Russia are *pursuing parallel lines* in regard to their respective races, countries and climates, towards the *ultimate freedom of mankind.* God has so constituted the different families of man, and so modified them, by race, climate and association, that they must pursue even a common object on different paths, and in different modes. The ultimate emancipation and civilization of mankind are pursued in Russia and the United States, doubtless, in very different ways; but both, compared with other nations, are pursuing it more rapidly and prosperously than any other. The Russian is, naturally, a Tartar, and the proper standard of comparison with him is not England and Germany, but the nations of Asia. Compare Russia, then, with the great Asiatic nations beside her, comprising five hundred millions of people—has she not progressed in every liberal institution far beyond any of them? Has England advanced in regard to the European standard anything like as much as Russia has in regard to Asiatic institutions? Has England or France advanced as much as Russia has in the last one hundred and fifty years, since the days of darkness and barbarism preceding PETER THE GREAT? Happily, we can see advances in all of them; but is not the progress of Russia almost as wonderful as that of the United States? Look at the great improvement in society; the encouragement to the arts and sciences; the gradual emancipation of the serfs; and the rapid progress in fitting the people for free institutions. Till then they are incapable of having them. I say, then, that in a fair and clear view of Russia, she is pursuing, on a parallel line with the American Republic, the ultimate freedom of the human race. The growth and progress of both nations furnish a natural ground of common sympathy, which is strengthened by the knowledge that they have both, more or less, the common antagonism of other nations to meet.

There is another bond of sympathy. We have both a common interest and common neighborhood, in the countries and affairs of Asia. But recently the fleets of England and France combined to force terms on China. The squadrons of the United States and Russia were there too; but rather as a sort of contingents to these presumptuous Powers. It happens that in the end the genius of American enterprize got the best of it, in diplomacy, with China and Japan. But the time will come *when the fleets of the United States and Russia will dictate terms to all Asia.* Faint as that event may be from our vision, it is notwithstanding certain. Russia and the United States have twofold the interest, and, I may say, right, in the future affairs of Asia, that either England or France has. Look at it. Russia holds *one-third the entire surface of Asia*; four millions of square miles. It is true a large portion of this is almost uninhabitable from the severity of climate; but there are great regions where seas, rivers and forests are valuable. Again, Russia has recently seized the Valley of the Amoor—the Mississippi of Asia—and her Generals and Admirals are rapidly passing that great line of conquest where TIMOUR has left the rock-built monuments to his victories. From Asia but a step takes Russia over Behring's Straits to America, where she already has four hundred thousand square miles, and the part of New Archangel. Now, let us turn to the interests of the United States in Asia. Are we not geographically the nearest nation of European civilization to China and Japan? Do we not practically possess the Sandwich Islands? Have we not just built up San Francisco? Are we not settling Puget's Sound and the Straits of Fuca? These things are merely the beginning of the end. Western America will soon be populous with millions, glow with multiplied arts, and carry forward indefinitely the arms and institutions of the great Republic. Asia, therefore, all that lies round the Pacific and Arctic oceans, will be possessed and controlled by Russia and the United States. From the Great Amoor, as herdepôt, and *point d' appui*, Russia will control Northern Asia. We shall pour forth trade, shipping, emigrants to the islands of the sea, and the ports of China and Japan. In this common pursuit, on parallel lines, of the (perhaps unthought of) regeneration of the human race there is no point of contact or antagonism between Russia and the United States, but much to encourage each in a common friendship and a common object. They are new nations, emerging like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full armed and equipped from the civilization of the old world. They must run their career of growth and glory, and if left to run it freely I believe the grace of God will enable them to pursue that career for the profit and blessing of our common humanity. But if withstood by the lust of dominion in European Governments, it may be within the scope of future events to break up these Governments, and reorganize their institutions as the Goth did those of ancient Rome.

When, therefore, a European statesman asks what is there common between the Empire of Russia and the Republic, he exhibits a want of study and thought upon the subject of which he speaks. There are great pursuits and interests common to the United States and Russia—which makes them friends, and, will continue their friendship—sufficiently to guarantee the independence of America and the control of Asia. It is the misfortune of England to regard everything in the light of trade. But even nations have higher motives and greater interests than that; and the statesmen of England may rest assured that that is *not* the standard by which either Russia or the United States will judge their interests. Both are looking to glory and aggrandisement. The American looks to the day when both Americas and the isles of the sea will receive their institutions and acquire their growth and power from the North American Republic. The Russian is looking to the day when his standard, like that of TIMOUR, shall float from the frozen banks of the Lena, over the Amoor and the Hoang-Po, the Indus and the Ganges.

In the career which I have pointed out, there is nothing which necessarily includes a war with England, or should prevent the Anglo-Saxon race from walking harmoniously in the same path and giving peace and Christianity to the world. England already possesses nearly half of North America, and surely we have raised no hand to disturb her: but if that moral insanity which sometimes seizes Governments should unhappily induce her to aid the rebels, she will be taught that this country is not without friends; and that a blow may be struck which will resound through the world—if it is ever provoked. For myself, I say let peace be perpetual.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GEN. JIM LANE.

His Visit to the East—His Political and Military Character and Career.

The telegraph has become a test of cotemporaneous notoriety. Whoever, to-day, occupies a corner in the public heart, or succeeds in exciting the public curiosity, may be sure that the trained lightning will chronicle his every movement, and notice his every pause. Thus, when three days since the item was flashed over the wires that Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, supposed to be terrifying rebels and freeing their negroes in Missouri—had suddenly dropped down in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was received with enthusiasm by the people, and of course made a speech, the electric current was not confined to the metallic conductors, but rippled perceptibly through the channels of Anti-Slavery feeling in the North. And those who know the man and understand the direction of his ambition, and the nature of his later policy, will be at no loss to know *why* he should take Boston in his route from Kansas to Washington, and strive to conquer the prejudices of that Puritan town by a speech in Tremont Temple; nor will such be astonished to learn that, at last, one of that class of Western politicians whom EMERSON describes as "half-orator, half assassin," has fairly conquered the *dilettanteism* of the modern Athens, and, speaking from the platform where PHILLIPS and SUMNER have reigned, has aroused such a tempest of enthusiasm in his refined audience as has seldom, if ever before, been witnessed within those walls.

The LANES are politically conspicuous. Three have been prominent; and it is a singular fact that, while belonging to different families, they all hail proximately, at least, from the same State. That State being Indiana, they are marked by the signs which distinguish its peculiar school of politics. The LANE who first attained national influence was JOSEPH. Long a Democrat, lastly a traitor, he was, in turn, Congressman and soldier; then, emigrating to Oregon, represented the Territory as Delegate in the House of Representatives, and the new State as Senator; and finally, defeated candidate of the Southern Democracy for Vice-President, ended by openly espousing the cause of treason. HENRY S. LANE, on the other hand, was an old-time Whig, joining the Republican Party in season to be made Chairman of the National Convention of 1856, which nominated FREMONT for the Presidency, and afterwards to be elected Governor of his State, and then United States Senator, which latter office he still holds. But the history of JAMES H. LANE, (or as he likes to be called, JIM LANE,) the youngest of the three, is more striking, as his character is more marked, than that of either of the others. Educated in the same political school he unites in himself the strong characteristics of both. During the Mexican war he commanded a regiment of volunteers, and gained a taste of glory on the bloody battle-field of Buena Vista. Returning, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and afterwards a Representative in Congress. The influences of Washington were unfavorable to a character not before above reproach, and he distinguished an inglorious term of service by supporting the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for which act he was summarily consigned by his constituents, to the intolerable quietude of private life. This was a serious crisis for a politician, and he met it after the American fashion. Finding his conduct and character unmistakably rebuked at home, he launched his fortunes on the current of emigration setting westward, and found his political antidote in Kansas, in the fruit of what had been his bane in Indiana.

His history since he first set foot on the soil of that unhappy Territory in 1855, is one which would be impossible in any other man or any other epoch. Going there a Pro-Slavery Democrat of the sternest type,—wishing, it is said, that he could take the first slave into Kansas—he has yielded to all the strong changes of popular sentiment, till he is to-day the recognized prophet of emancipation. In the Topeka Constitutional Convention, he led the Black Law Party, which insisted on the exclusion of free negroes from the prospective State; in the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, he managed to evade the issue entirely; while in 1861, LANE'S Brigade, on each return from Missouri to Kansas, is enveloped by clouds of fugitives, traveling under the protection of his camp, emancipated from Slavery by the terror of his name, and welcomed to free soil by the fearless spirit of his present policy. Suiting his actions to the variations of public opinion, as men change their raiment with a change of weather he seeks by activity to become the leader of all movements of the masses. His unfailing touchstone of truth, is popularity; his criterion of merit, success. The *Vox Populi* with him is truly the *Vox Dei*; and, as the righteous are said to storm Heaven with prayers, so does LANE, by unremitting devotion to the will of the majority, wrest from fortune that political triumph for which no sacrifice is too costly a price.

The very vicissitudes of his career reveal, as they develop, his genius. Gifted with an energy and power of physical endurance scarcely inferior to those of the great NAPOLEON, he is cursed at the same time with passions of volcanic strength. Those it is impossible that he should wholly control; and their fruits have loaded him down with a weight of moral obloquy that not one politician in a thousand could carry and survive. His mode of dealing with this difficulty is peculiar to the school in which he obtained his early training, and it proves effective. Three several times in Kansas, on the eve of a desperate struggle with his enemies, has he bidden adieu to the allurements of vice, and sought the consolations of religion in the embraces of that church whose political favor he deems most conducive to success.

That such a man should have personal enemies is inevitable. Not only the pure-minded who instinctively detect and despise hypocrisy, but the politicians, no better than himself, who fear his influence, and the former friends whom he has ruthlessly sacrificed to the necessities of his varying fortunes, wage upon him a bitter and remorseless warfare. The boldness and skill with which he has met the most powerful combinations against him; the patience with which he has borne temporary defeats; and the marvelous resources which he has finally combined to achieve success, indicate qualities which have heretofore made the heroes of history. As an offset to the want of literary culture, he opposes a natural eloquence, irresistible to the masses of the West, and which, it is now proven, possesses a power even over the refined populations of the East; the prejudices against his character, he subdues by a personal magnetism that inspires faith at the sacrifice of reason. No man but him could have killed JENKINS as he did, and survive the crime. When pursued by the terrible invective hurled at him, in an unfriendly community, from the stump, of being "a statesman without brains, a libertine without taste, and a murderer without remorse," he met the attack with an ingenuity and power that refuted the first charge at least, by the irresistible logic of an overwhelming success. Sometimes riding on the topmost wave of popularity—sometimes buried in an abyss of opprobrium, the devotion of his friends seems strongest in adversity—the hatred of his enemies most intense during prosperity. Claiming to be both a soldier and a statesman, his opponents have no particle of faith in his courage on the field, or his judgment in counsel. The very rashness he displayed at Buena Vista, is believed by many to be only the recklessness of pride acting on fear; while it is claimed that neither in Kansas in 1856, nor during the present contest, has he ever trusted his person within range of the enemy's fire. On the other hand, his soldiers believe in him with a completeness akin to devotion; and to-day there are thousands throughout the country who begin to recognize in him those qualities of intellect, of magnetic power, of sleepless energy, of superhuman activity, which mark the "coming man" of the present struggle. That he himself believes this, there is no doubt; his faith in himself is illimitable and irrepressible. CÆSAR had no firmer confidence in his fortunes, nor NAPOLEON in his destiny. A New-York journal in a recent able article on the conduct of the war, says that the struggle thus far has failed to develop a genius on either side so capable of dealing strong blows, and of rapidly securing the fruits of victory, as unerringly to indicate the successful commander. The writer may find a profitable study in the campaigns, conducted under every disadvantage, which LANE has just concluded in Missouri. The same writer also doubts whether the present crisis offers to the adventurous soldier those inducements necessary for the development of such qualities as make the successful captain dangerous to the liberties of his country. But to a man possessing LANE'S qualities of mind and will, whose passions and hopes, if the judgment of his enemies be true, all culminate in the mad fever of ambition, what country, and what age has ever offered a field so fair, a prize so brilliant, as the mastery of this great Republic, consolidated into a Government more manageable, and with power to absorb a whole continent within its swelling limits?

Gen. LANE yesterday resumed his seat in the Senate of the United States, where he represents the State of Kansas. But though he has achieved this high distinction, once thought to be the limit of his hopes, he finds his enemies close upon his track. In his desire for power—not content to be Senator—he desired a high military command and received its offer. The appointment once accepted, his place in Congress would become vacant, and Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, assuming the acceptance as a fact—which the Senator denies—during the extra session of last Summer, appointed Ex-Secretary STANTON to be his successor. A Committee of the Senate reported in favor of the contestant, but no action was had on the report before adjournment; and Mr. STANTON now appears at Washington in prosecution of the contest. LANE'S friends are sanguine that "old JIM" will, as usual, outwit or outwork his opponent; if not, the defeat will only transfer the struggle again to Kansas. Whatever may be the result, LANE, who delights in the storms of popular commotion, will be sure to claim a large share of the public attention. Those of his enemies who appreciate his power, expect him to demonstrate that a democracy, not less than a despotism, can furnish opportunities of success to a man of genius, inspired only by ambition, and unembarrassed by scruples. His friends, on the other hand, believe as firmly in his patriotism as in his ability, and claim for him a progressiveness in morals equal to either. In extenuation of his faults, they placed the evil influences which surrounded his early manhood; and demand for him more charity than is due to the son of pious New-England, born beneath the shadow of sanctifying churches, and reared in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Perhaps this is only just; but, whichever view of his character may prove the true one, all who know him well will expect, should the Government give him the stars of a Major-General, which he is now understood to desire, to see him march his division triumphantly from Kansas to the Gulf, and reëstablish the emblems of the Republic as he goes.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation of the New Governor at Hatteras.

To the People of North Carolina:

On Monday, 18th November, 1861, a provisional or temporary Government for this Commonwealth was instituted at Hatteras, Hyde County, by a Convention of the people, in which more than half the counties of the State were represented by delegates and authorized proxies. Ordinances were adopted by the Convention declaring vacant all State offices, the incumbents whereof have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their official oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, which North Carolina has solemnly accepted as the supreme law of the land, pronouncing void and of no effect the Ordinance of Secession from the Federal Union, passed by the Convention assembled at Raleigh, May 30, 1861; continuing in full force the Constitution and laws of the State as contained in the Revised Code of 1855–'56, together with all subsequent acts not inconsistent with our permanent allegiance to the United States; appointing a Provisional Governor, and empowering him to fill such official vacancies, and to do such acts as in his judgment might be required for the safety and good order of the State.

We have attempted no revolutionary inovations, we have made no change in the organic law, or sought to overthrow or disturb any of the institutions of the State. In repudiating and resisting the wanton usurpation which has flagrantly defied the will and now crushes the liberties of the people of this Commonwealth. We act in pursuance of a sacred duty to North Carolinians, and to that great Republic, our common Country, which invested them with the high [illegible] of American citizenship. We [illegible] obligation to God, to Civilization, to Freedom and to Humanity. We obey that cardinal maxim of sound Government [illegible] popular welfare is the supreme law. The good and loyal men of North Carolina have been for months past without any domestic Government which they were bound to respect; and the apparent consent of a large majority of the citizens to the armed power of the revolutionists and traitors who have unwarrantably arrogated the governing authority of the State, has been not a voluntary and cheerful acquiescence but a compelled and protesting submission to a military despotism. The lives of citizens, and their rights of property and person, have had no protection amid the anarchy, misrule and disorder which have prevailed throughout the commonwealth. It had therefore become necessary for the most ordinary interests of society, as well as in vindication of our loyalty to the National authority, that our Municipal Government, suppressed and overborne as it was by reckless irresponsible usurpers, should be revived and maintained under the protection of the banner of the Union. The temporary State Government which we have accordingly set on foot, has the approval in advance of thousands of good and faithful North Carolinians, and should command the prompt and cordial adhesion of all loyal citizens of the State. Of the desperate and ill-starred fortunes of the rebellion, and of its ultimate and thorough suppression no rational man can entertain a doubt. It has the recognition of no nation under Heaven, and the world's sympathies are unanimous in its condemnation. It is everywhere regarded as not only a revolt against a most beneficent and paternal Government, but as assailing also law, order, progress and all the great interests of mankind throughout the globe. It is an aggressive war upon popular liberty in the United States, and its claims can never be conceded, short of an absolute surrender of the rights of men, and a craven recantation of the holy creed of Freedom.

I therefore call upon all the good people of this Commonwealth to return to their allegiance to the United States, and to rally around the standard of State loyalty, which we have reerected and placed side by side with the glorious flag of the Republic. I adjure you as North Carolinians, mindful of the inspiring traditions of your history, and keeping in view your true interests and welfare as a people, to rise and assert your independence of the wicked tyrants who are seeking to enslave you.

Remember the men of Mecklenburgh and the martyrs of Alamance, dead, but of undying memory, and endeavor to repeat their valor and their patriotism.

Great Seal
of the State.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR,
Provisional Governor of
North Carolina.

HATTERAS, Nov. 20, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Commencement of Winter—Military Matters in Chicago—Cases before the Courts—Financial and Commercial News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The commencement of Winter with us may be dated from last Saturday, at which time we were favored with the first fall of snow, accompanied with a high wind. Up to that time the weather had been very mild, the ground being still unfrozen, and lake and canal navigation in full blast. The storm put a damper upon out-door business, and the streets present far less activity this week than they did last. The Superintendent has given notice that the water will be drawn off the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the 30th; but navigation may now be regarded as essentially closed. Receipts of grain from that source have been falling off for the last week, and for two or three days have been merely nominal.

There is nothing especially interesting in local military affairs. Recruiting goes forward moderately in the city, and companies and squads occasionally arrive at Camp Douglas, from the country. The "Lead Mine Regiment," from Galena, came in a few days since, and are still quartered in the "Wigwam," where the Republican Convention was held, for want of proper quarters in the camp. BRACKETT'S Cavalry received their pay on Saturday, amounting to $56,500. This regiment has cost, in pay and subsistence, up to this time, fully $100,000. This large expense shows the folly which has been extensively indulged in, of authorizing the raising of so many regiments at the same time, to gratify the ambition of would-be Colonels. For months past there have been five or six regiments recruiting here—there are now nine—and over half of them are far from being full yet. They get some discipline, to be sure, but not much, as they are without arms, and the officers, as a general thing, know as little of military matters as the men. Uncle Sam has had to pay millions of dollars, which may be placed to the account of an overplus of Colonels and other field officers.

There is a case of fraud now being investigated before United States Commissioner HAYNE, in which Quartermaster WELLS and Sutler CORWIN, of the Lincoln Regiment, Kane County, are charged with swindling the Government in the matter of rations. It appears that they made a contract for rations at 13½ cents, with a firm, at which price they were furnished. The Quartermaster then made another contract with the Sutler at 19¾ cents, at which price he drew pay from the Government, keeping the first contract from the authorities. CORWIN was held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge.

The Young Men's Christian Association have provided a Thanksgiving dinner for the Douglas Brigade to-morrow, which is to be laid in Metropolitan Hall. There are to be speeches from "distinguished gentlemen." There appears to be a *hitch* in the matter of exchanging the men of the Irish Brigade, who are on parole. The rebel leaders do not seem to relish the idea of having to fight them again, and so make a difficulty in the exchange. The Brigade, however, is fast filling up from new men.

The war nor the hard times do not seem to abate either the charity of the people of Chicago, or their desire for amusement and instruction. Two fairs have been recently held—the first for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, which realized $2,200; the second for the Home of the Friendless, which realized $2,850. The Young Men's Christian Association has organized a systematic effort for the relief of the poor, and the city and county, as well as the "public generally," are doing liberally by the families of the volunteers. Several theatres, of different calibre, are in full blast. The two musical societies are preparing for a series of concerts, in the programmes to which the names of several prominent and popular artists appear. The Young Men's Association have provided a course of lectures, and there is now an excellent course in progress under the auspices of the Ladies' Education Society of the Chicago University. These are mainly among the Protestants. Our Catholic fellow-citizens have their fairs and lectures for religious purposes, which are generally even more successful, in a pecuniary point of view, than those noted above.

The only case which has been decided during the week that may be regarded as of importance and general interest is one in relation to our departed currency. It was a suit brought in the Superior Court by CHARLES CHANDLER, a banker, of Macomb, in this State, against the Marine Bank of Chicago, to recover a balance of deposits. The same defence was set up as in the United States Court, viz.: that the deposit was made in Illinois currency, and should be paid in the same, although it had depreciated, while on deposit, from 25 to 50 per cent. The court and jury thought otherwise, and the plaintiff had a verdict for $16,375—the amount of his claim, with interest from the time payment was demanded. This result is important as showing that the State courts take the same view of the matter that was taken in the United States District Court.

Since the introduction of steam engines—of which we have nine in Chicago—fires have stood but a small chance of success in their efforts at conflagration. They are generally "squelched" before they get fairly under headway. On Saturday night, however, a fire, attended by what is now regarded a heavy loss—$15,000—occurred. An extensive planing mill, filled with combustible materials, belonging to C. S. RAND & Co., was entirely consumed. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. Our paid Fire Department is less expensive, and ten times more efficient than the old organization—while the attendant rowdyism of the "ancient *régime*" is entirely done away with.

The number of deaths in this city during October was 120. Many people at the East still cling to the idea that Chicago is an unhealthy city. A comparison, running through a series of years, shows that the percentage is lower than in any other large city in the country. The following is an average for the last five years: Chicago, 2.002 per cent.; Boston, 2.362; New-York, 2.978; Philadelphia, 2.060; Baltimore, 2.572; St. Louis, 2.656. The Coroner has held 175 inquests during the year. Of the deaths 37 were by drowning, 24 by intemperance, 23 by railroad accidents, 18 of which were of intoxicated persons upon the track, 17 suicide. The balance scattered through a variety of causes.

Financial matters continue without material change. There is a slight tendency to advance rates of exchange, but this is resisted by the agencies of the banks of neighboring States doing business here, as any very high rate would send their bills home for redemption. The Sub-Treasurer here has received, within the past two weeks, $1,500,000 in gold, and $1,100,000 in demand Treasury notes, a large proportion of which has been p[illegible] Government account. As there are now [illegible] troops quartered here, and 1,200 horses, the [illegible] on Government account are quite large, and form a small item in the business of the city. Money continues abundant for all ordinary business purposes, at the usual Western rates. There has been so large an accession to the number of our bankers, and to the amount of capital, within the past few months, that it makes "money matters" in favor of the borrower, much more than formerly. The railroads in this State are doing very well—that is, they are, on an average, holding their own, as compared with last year—some increasing, while others are decreasing their receipts.

Navigation has closed for the season, although now and then a craft, more adventurous than the rest, tempted by high freights, clears for the ports below. Receipts of grain are falling off. Yesterday they were: Flour, 8,918 bbls.; Wheat, 22,461 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. Last week and for the season, to the 28th, the receipts have been:

	Last week.	Season.
Flour, bbls	47,233	1,397,960
Wheat, bushels	346,798	17,590,527
Corn, bushels	552,116	26,154,405
Oats, bushels	37,594	1,360,491
Rye, bushels	21,127	463,426
Barley, bushels	2,734	704,878
Live Hogs	21,695	295,463
Dressed Hogs	5,153	149,217
Beef Cattle	2,980	147,421

The estimated amount in store is: Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,247,237 bushels; Corn, 1,226,460 bushels. The capacity of storage-elevators, &c., of this city is put down at 10,000,000 bushels, which will be required by the opening of navigation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Succession of Reviews and Ovations—The Change in the Command—The Reported Advance of Breckinridge Against Gen. Crittenden—Progress of the National Cause, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEVIN, KY., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The past three weeks have been with us here a succession of reviews and ovations. GOV. MORTON, of Indiana, Gens. SHERMAN and BUELL, the venerable JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and other distinguished patriots have visited the camp and been received with such honors as their great services deserve. On the Sunday of Gen. BUELL'S visit, there was a review of the whole army by brigades, the narrow openings of the heavy forest not allowing a review of the entire division at once. The artillery, stretching far across the field, and then, for want of room, bending down one of its parallel sides; the solid masses of infantry, with pealing bands and glittering steel and banners streaming in the wind, shaking the earth with the simultaneousness of their tread; the cavalry winding in through the cornfields to bring up the rear of the line; the much-regretted SHERMAN, sitting on his horse like a statue of bronze, absorbed in thought and giving no heed to the vain parade; Gen. BUELL, with the face and bearing of a thorough soldier, riding beside Gen. MCCOOK—the scene was one of more than ordinary interest. As Gen. SHERMAN passed full in front of me, and I looked at his severe and careworn face, every lineament stamped with character, every feature speaking an able mind, I felt more forcibly than ever the evil of the measure of sending him away from Kentucky. They say that he ranks Gen. BUELL, and consequently military etiquette requires his transfer to the Department of an older officer. I do not know how that momentous matter is, but I know that the troops Gen. SHERMAN led over Muldraugh's Hill would have fought better under him than under any other man living. Etiquette should not decide the fate of empires. I repeat that if an attack was to be made on BUCKNER this Winter, it was a matter of the very first importance that Gen. SHERMAN should lead this Division. If an attack is not to be made till Spring, the same necessity does not exist. The number of troops now here is too great for a single Division, and it is probable that two or more will be formed before an advance is made against Bowling Green. There is also a large number of regiments lately arrived that will have to be brigaded. Who the new Generals will be whom these arrangements render necessary, does not yet appear. It is to be hoped that military etiquette and red tapeism will allow them to be able ones; but that they will be the equals of our lost SHERMAN, I do not for an instant expect. Unless the Government send first-class men, it should issue orders at once for the construction of Winter quarters for this Division on the northern bank of the Ohio.

Late intelligence received here renders it almost certain that the rebels are about to try the movement which I predicted in one of my late letters. It appears that Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, C. S. A., (the title has a strange sound to Kentucky ears,) has been intrusted with the operations against our Western Division under Gen. CRITTENDEN. Whether the present movement is a serious one or not is uncertain; but I have reason to know that Gen. BUELL is expecting a serious one. It appears that the present movement has Hopkinsville for a base. Gen. CRITTENDEN is safe against an attack from that direction. The strength of his position renders his command perfectly secure. The true base from which to assail him would be Bowling Green; but the moment that is attempted, this division stands ready to take advantage of it.

The national cause is emphatically on rising ground in Kentucky now as everywhere else. I do not refer simply to the posture of military affairs, though that is favorable enough to justify a degree of exhilaration, but also to the more important consideration of the state of public sentiment. With the feeling that now, for the first, is beginning to take complete and active possession of the masses of the people of this State, it would be no small undertaking for the Confedrates to subdue Kentucky single-handed. This result is due to that gradual progress of opinion which the Almighty Father uses to accomplish His own wise ends; but the immediate cause which has had most effect in producing it, is the fighting which Kentuckians have recently done with the enemy. And it has been ordered that in these various fights victory should be with the side on which the loyal Kentuckians fought. Still it was not victory so much as a collision of Kentuckians with the enemy that was needed. Perhaps, defeat would have had the like effect. However, in view of all the circumstances, and of the large number of men who always go with the side that wins, it must be considered what is flippantly called *lucky*, that in these initial combats victory was with the right. The influence of the victory at Wild Cat was destroyed to a considerable extent by the folly and meanness of a portion of the Northern Press. However, it is not now in the power of madness itself to mar the part which the finger of the Great Power has marked out for Kentucky to play in this great crisis. No man who understands this age and the present rebellion can have a moment's doubt as to the mission of Kentucky; but I must confess that in one respect the turn which affairs have taken has taken me by surprise. I always expected Kentucky's work to be accomplished by a determined and unconquerable minority of her people, instead of the overwhelming majority who have now fairly delivered themselves into the grasp of causes which cannot fail to educate them up to their mission. Many men will see in the new attitude of Kentucky an augury of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion by force. Nay, verily. But the gist of the good fortune is that Kentucky is now bound forever to the Union by links as inseparable as cause and effect. For weal or woe, henceforth and always, she is irrevocably launched into the war for the Union. It is the wildest delusion for the rebels to expect that they will ever be able, under any circumstances, to reverse this decision of her people. It is sealed and stamped by Fate, and conquest itself, if that were possible, could not change it now. Even the women of the State are enlisted in the great cause. They have formed Associations for the relief of the sick and suffering, for the comfort of the exposed and destitute, for the encouragement and aid of all. I doubt whether in any Northern State similar Associations have employed more zeal. I have myself seen, in this one camp, within a few days, an immense quantity of blankets, socks, mittens, shirts, drawers, etc., contributed by them, distributed to the needy soldiers. One domestic consequence bound to flow from the condition of affairs here, an indication of the direction in which we are moving, and a promise for the future, is already freely noticed and commented on. Mr. CRITTENDEN remarked the other night, in a conversation on the attitude of Kentucky, that this crisis would give birth to a new race of statesmen in Kentucky; that the old ruling families, having all taken the side of the rebellion, would be annihilated, and that hereafter our public men will date from this time. The remark of the venerable Senator is correct in a yet higher and broader scope than that intended by him. The old aristocratic families will go down, a new race of statesmen, fresh from humble life, and with their virtuous instincts uncorrupted by wealth and domination, will shape the destinies of the Commonwealth. So a new spirit already stands at the door of the Capitol at Frankfort, and knocks. It will at length gain admittance, and, expelling from those halls every member that refuses to bow to its authority, will ascend the seat of power and register its decrees.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A REVIEW OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

FAIRFAX, HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Yesterday was a very exciting and interesting day here. The occasion was the review by President DAVIS of about 15,000 men encamped in the vicinity; the Louisiana Brigade, Gen. WALKER; Battalion Washington Artillery, Maj. WALTON; [illegible] Brigade, COCKE'S Brigade, JONES' Brigade, and several troops of cavalry. There are several other brigades with artillery and cavalry attached, in the neighborhood, but they were at the time on special duty, which prevented their participation in the display.

The Louisiana Brigade received their notice about 11 o'clock, and by noon were ordered to be at Germantown, some two miles distant from their various encampments. A large portion of each regiment were at the time engaged in special duties, taking down and airing tents, cleaning up camp, washing and arranging clothes, etc., when the order came. A general court-martial, also, was in progress. But in a moment everything was dropped, dress suits were donned, and in less time than it takes me to write this, each regiment was in marching order. The Sixth, Col. SEYMOUR, filed out first and took its place on the road adjoining the encampment; after it the Seventh, Col. HAYS; the Eighth, Col. KELLY; Ninth, Col. TAYLOR, and WHEAT'S Battalion, in the order named. In the same order, also, they formed in brigade, under the personal command of Gen. WALKER, and at once took up the line of march to Germantown, where they were drawn up on the extreme left along the road leading to Fairfax. On their right were JONES' Brigade, COCKE'S Brigade, Battalion Washington Artillery, and LONGSTREET'S Brigade, in the order named. The whole line was about two miles and a half long. The Louisiana Brigade alone extended over a space of upwards of half a mile.

The President arrived on the ground at precisely 12 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. BEAUREGARD and their respective Staffs, and escorted by a company of cavalry. They rode up first to the extreme left, when they were received by Gen. WALKER, to whom they paid many high compliments for the handsome manner in which he had made the important demonstration on the Potomac, but a few days before. The President said it was the boldest and most daring expedition of the war, and, being performed in less than half the time contemplated in the order, and without the loss of a single man, was very creditable, not only to the General, but to all who took part in it.

The interview ended, the President rode on a little beyond the column and then turned and passed slowly in review before the whole line, which was drawn up in order of battle, saluting each captain as he approached the head of the company. This done he took up his position on the extreme right, when the brigade broke into platoons and in that order passed again before him. As they did so the President paid the General many high compliments, not only for the fullness of the brigade, but for the excellence of its discipline and drill. Subsequently he passed the other brigades and artillery in review in very much the same manner.

The President looked very thin and pale, but rode erect, and seemed in excellent spirits. There was also in his motions, as he saluted the captains and other officers, a certain energy of action which showed that his well-known determined spirit was still alive. Though apparently just off a sick bed, he seemed to me more firm and confident than ever, as his eye was more clear.

In the course of the afternoon, couriers brought in the intelligence that, in addition to those which opened a few days ago, *several new and important batteries on the Lower Potomac had been unmasked, when the President remarked that "the enemy have lost as good as their right arm."* "I suppose," he added, "they will attempt to take the batteries," and soon after he left for Manassas, *en route* to Richmond.

Later in the evening the news came in that the enemy were threatening our batteries near Evansport, by two expeditions in considerable numbers from Washington and Fortress Monroe. In consequence of this, three days' rations been served out to the whole second corps of the army, and everything again is in motion.

Capt. TERRY, of the Texas Rifles, Sixth Regiment, accidentally shot himself with this morning, and soon after died. He was considered a capable and accomplished officer.

The enemy in our immediate front are very quiet, and give no indications of any intention to press upon our lines. They are, however, committing all sorts of depredations upon the people in the vicinity of the river, and burning down the forests in every direction to prevent the erection of masked batteries, and to guard against surprise. In several directions they were simply felling the trees to erect abatis. A large number of houses, which have been occupied by us for various purposes, have also been burned. Men, women and children are fleeing in all directions.

The First Brigade is engaged in removing the rail and ties of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, which are to be brought into Fairfax.

INSURANCE AND IMPUDENCE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Some loyal Lincolnites of New-York have been seeking for instructions from Secretary SEWARD in regard to the property they assume that they yet possess "in the seceded States." It does not appear that they have signified to him, or anybody yet, where it is. It would be a piece of interesting information to the authorities of those States, and certain receivers of Confederate property there; but as it is described, it must be a fixed property which cannot escape, and we have no doubt it will be found and taken care of in the course of time. The "holders" of "property" are solicitous to know whether they may insure it *against fire*, without infringing the proclamation against intercourse with rebels.

The Secretary answers them in three lines that "he has no objection."

The wonder is that anybody should have asked such a foolish question—as if an insurance policy between New-Yorkers could by any fiction be transmuted into a commercial transaction with rebels. The property is indeed a mere fiction. Neither of the parties can hold it, or ever expect to get possession; and the insurance is a mere gambling transaction, like betting on a Southern race or selling policies in a Southern lottery, if such a Yankee contrivance for getting other people's money could be found here. The insured might be a lucky man if the property of which he is dispossessed by force of law here should be burned, and the insurer would pay him the amount of his policy. But there is this prospective trouble, that after drawing his prize he might not get the money. He would be sadly bothered to make his proofs of loss to satisfy a punctilious Board of Wall, or William-street Underwriters, and then there might be sprung upon him this point of law, that he had no interest or lawful title in the thing insured, having been dispossessed by the act of a Government which was supreme at the time, and will have been so acknowledged.

It is difficult to comprehend the fatuity—of which this is an example—with which Northerners cling to the notion that there will be a restoration, somehow, by which the old relations of commercial intercourse and inter-State obligations will be resumed, and everything go back to the same old easy course—the North retaining all that it can rob us of, and getting back all that it has forfeited, with interest, damages and costs. It takes a great deal to beat it into their brain-pans that they are cut off finally and forever from that political mastery over the South which they have come to think a title deed for all our possessions. Some brains may be knocked entirely out before the remainder of them come to comprehend how fixed and unalterable is this hard fact.

When it does come to be apprehended, the "loyal" Lincolnites will be pressing upon their own Government another set of inquiries, the first of which is how they are going to be paid for their lost property in the South, of which Lincolnism has deprived them. It commenced by robbing the South, under the plea of confiscating the property of traitors, and when the South retaliates, seizing Northern property to indemnify those who are robbed here, the suffering Lincolnite must go to Washington for relief. He will be very fortunate if he finds enough there to pay him; but, instead of insuring what he has hopelessly lost here, it would be better for him to be getting his proofs ready and putting in for pay as fast as possible, for by and by he may have cause to lament that there is no chance to get an insurance on the Lincoln Government itself.

UNCOMPROMISING.

The *Picayune* makes the recent attempt of the Free Masons to reopen a discussion of compromise measures the text for a long article asserting and reasserting that "the unconditional recognition of the separate and perfect independence of the Confederate States," is the only condition of peace. It concludes thus:

"The Union which we left the people of the North, is a mere machine for consolidating despotic power, and there is no respect felt, or even feigned, for Constitution or laws, for public rights or personal liberties, for freedom of opinion or of spirit.

The war which these people are waging under these leaders and impulses, has therefore come to have a simple and single character, and the whole world must understand it. It is a struggle, on the one side, of mere insolent numbers, absolved, by their own acts, from every restraint or obligation except to the Masters of the Sword, and on the other side, an unanimous people fighting with the resolve to conquer or to die against the irruption upon them of these lawless hordes, and upholding at the cost of everything they have and hope for, and life itself, their right to the possession of their own country, the protection of their own property, to make their own Constitution and to govern themselves.

Well and truly did the Masons of the South say for themselves and for us, that we have embraced this cause for ourselves and our posterity forever."

HARD TO SUIT.

In another article the *Picayune* complains bitterly of an agreement reported to have been made some days ago between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, that the latter should keep up communication with her Consuls at rebel ports by means of vessels of war. The *Picayune* says: "The English would not recognize a law of the United States closing the Southern ports against foreign commerce, as ports of the United States, but would plead their declared doctrine that possession carries with it the control of commercial relations. Why, then, should Great Britain go to Washington [illegible], to act the consent of the [illegible] that [illegible] armed vessels [illegible] of the [illegible] of States which [illegible] Government, which is at war with the United States, which are in possession [illegible], and into which, therefore, she has [illegible] right to send them when she pleases, and the Lincoln Government has no right to [illegible] any question of the lawfulness of their entry or departure.

This conduct, however, seems to concede to the Lincoln Government certain rights of jurisdiction over us which Great Britain is bound, by adherence to her own declaration and doctrines, to deny. It [illegible] a degree of aid and countenance to [illegible] assumptions, which are not agreeable to the people of the South. They will not be well [illegible] to see even that degree of superfluous [illegible] given to the Northern idea of continued jurisdiction over our ports. It may raise, too, that [illegible] question, for the consideration of our own Government: what rights at all foreign Consuls shall be permitted to exercise without the special authorization of the Government at Richmond.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The first Congress of the Confederate States, under the permanent Constitution, will be composed of 26 Senators and 87 Representatives.

The representation will be as follows, being in the ratio of one member for every 90,000 of population, on the Federal basis, counting three-fifths for slaves. We add, in a separate column, the electoral vote of each State in the Confederacy:

	Representation.	Votes.
Virginia	16	18
North Carolina	10	12
South Carolina	6	8
Georgia	10	12
Florida	2	4
Alabama	9	11
Louisiana	6	8
Texas	6	8
Arkansas	4	6
Mississippi	7	9
Tennessee	11	13
Total	87	109

The House, as constituted now, is composed, therefore, of 87 members, and the whole electoral vote is 109. The number of the House may be increased by the accession of new States before the meeting of Congress in February. There are some States which may be in the Confederacy then.

GETTING READY.

The *Picayune* is glad to see "that the planters of the Attakapas region are moving with commendable zeal and energy in the matter of coast defences. From all that we can learn the people of that section are availing themselves of all the resources within their command for the protection of their homes and firesides. The result is seen in a reawakened confidence in their ability to repel invasion. As an evidence of this confidence we reproduce the following from the Franklin *Planter's Banner* of the 10th:"

"With so able and vigilant a Committee to look to the condition of our coast; with all the arms of the parish bayoneted and in order for action; with plenty of ammunition, and a well disciplined militia; with the Franklin Guards, the Cannoneers, and 300 men at our forts; with aid at hand from neighboring parishes, and a telegraph from Brashear to New-Orleans to call promptly upon that gallant city for help when we need it, we will be prepared to drive from our shores any force that will be likely to attack us."

SIGNIFICANT.

The following proceedings in the Tennessee Legislature we find in a Southern paper:

"Mr. Rankin offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rules:

Whereas, The seats of certain gentlemen elect as Representatives of the people of Tennessee being at present vacant in this chamber, and rumors having been received by this body that said members, or some of them, had left their own State Government and had sought protection at the hands of the enemies of their own people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report concerning the above facts at as early a period as practicable, and if any of the Representatives elect of the State of Tennessee are so reported, or found to be so by said Committee, that then their seats be declared vacant, and the Governor be requested to issue writs of election instanter, that their places may be filled."

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 16th, has the following:

"It is reported that Parson Brownlow has left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was sympathizing with the Union movement in that quarter. The town of Knoxville is under martial law. On the night of the insurrection, last Friday, it was said that signal rockets were fired all over the mountains, and at the same time efforts were made to burn all the bridges. Six who attempted to burn the Strawberry Plain bridge have been arrested and identified. The Union men at and around Chattanooga have threatened to burn the bank, tannery and the foundry, (a large establishment engaged in making machinery for the powder mills at Manchester, Tenn., and Augusta, Geo.) Three companies were made up to guard the town. An old man named Clift, in Hamilton County, is reported as having 500 men under him, but the number is probably exaggerated. The loyalists regard the insurrectionary movement not as formidable, but a malignant ebulition that may be easily managed."

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS TROUBLESOME.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

The last mail from the frontier brings us the following letter. We have received other accounts of Indian forays, which lead us to believe that Pike's great Indian treaty is a humbug. The Indians are becoming as troublesome this Fall as ever, and at least two regiments of rangers will be required to protect the frontier this Winter. We trust that, since war is our business at present, the war will be carried on "knife to the hilt" against all our enemies. Nothing but the extermination of the Indians will ever save our frontier settlements. Here is the letter:

Lampasas, Oct. 24, 1861.

A terrible conflict occurred in Hamilton County, about forty miles above this place, about twilight on Saturday evening last, between a scout of seven or eight citizens, and a party of Indians twelve or thirteen in number. The scout had stopped for the night, when Witcher, who had rode some distance from camp, was discovered by the Indians, who at once gave chase, and pursued him so closely that he was compelled to abandon his horse and save himself by concealment in the thick skin-oak thicket. Grundy Morris, another of the party, who was about three-quarters of a mile from camp, afoot, saw the chase, but, not recognizing Witcher, supposed they were in pursuit of a beef, and, giving notice to his comrades, they were soon in the saddle and after the Indians, who promptly turned upon them and gave battle, which raged with great fury, when the scouts having exhausted their fire, were compelled to retire. Upon getting together, after the fight, it was found that Robert Carter, an old and highly-esteemed citizen, was missing. The next morning he was found dead upon the field, his back scalp taken, and with twenty-five wounds upon his person. His horse was lying dead near him. An arrow passed through the calf of Morris's leg, and punctured the sweat-lether of his saddle, literally pinning him to it.

Mr. Hurst was shot through the side, the spike of the arrow lodging in the spine, and so firmly was it imbedded there, Drs. Ryan and Douglas inform me, that in extracting it the whole body was raised before it gave way; the arrow had previously been broken off near the spike, in an attempt to withdraw it. Lloyd's horse was wounded, and died the next day. Townsend's horse received an arrow in the fore shoulder, and one in the hind leg. It is supposed that several of the Indians were wounded, but they managed to cling to their horses. They were subsequently pursued into Comanche County, where they scattered and made good their escape.

J. W. HOWARD.

COTTON.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature with the following caption:

"An Act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, to give steadiness to the value of cotton, to make it available as the basis of a sound circulating medium for the industrial interests of the country, and at the same time to enable the planters to control their own cotton until the blockade now attempted to be enforced is removed. To guard the planters against an unavoidable necessitous sale of their cotton at less than remunerating prices, and against sacrifices alike detrimental to their interests, consequent upon their being forced to draw upon and accept inadequate advancements upon their crops, paying heavy commissions, interests, insurance, and storage, ruinous to the producers of this great Southern staple, and for other purposes."

CARRYING KENTUCKY OUT OF THE UNION.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 29.

The "Sovereignty Convention" which met in Russellville was in session three days. It passed a "Declaration of Independence," and an "Ordinance of Secession." A Provisional Government, consisting of a Governor, Legislative Council of Ten, a Treasurer and an Auditor, were agreed upon. We have later dates of the Louisville *Courier* since we stated in another article who were to fill some of these offices. We now can give them all. Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott, is Governor. The Legislative Council is composed of Willis B. Machen, of Logan; John W. Crockett, of Henderson; James P. Bates, of Barren; James S. Cristman, of Wayne; Phil. B. Thompson, of Mercer; J. P. Burnside, of Warren; H. W. Bruce, of Louisville; J. W. Moore, of Montgomery; E. M. Bruce of Nicholas, and Geo. B. Hodge, of Campbell. The Commissioners to Richmond are, as elsewhere stated, H. C. Burnett, W. E. Simms and Wm. Preston. The other officers will be appointed by the Government, with the advice and consent of Legislative Council. All executive and legislative powers are vested in the Governor and Council. Acts done by the Provisional Government shall have the concurrence of a majority of its members; the Council to fill vacancies, but no Councilman shall be made Governor to fill a vacancy. The old Constitution and laws of Kentucky are declared in force, except where inconsistent with the acts of the rebels. This, we take it, means they have neither Constitution nor laws. Bowling Green is the new-fledged capital, and the *Courier* says sixty-five counties were represented in the Convention by over two hundred members—it

does not use the word "[illegible]" [illegible] act of a great farce, and all we have yet been able to hear of it. The *Courier* is [illegible] over the progress of the drama.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FAILURE OF THE MERRIMAC—ALARM OF SMALL GUNBOATS ENDEAVORING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE—TROOPS COMING IN—THE ROANOKE, HER MACHINERY, ETC.—ACTING OFFICERS—STONE BLOCKADE—THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Frigate Roanoke,
Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Confederate iron-clad frigate *Merrimac* is now universally conceded by the authorities here to be a complete failure, so much so that all work upon her has been for some time abandoned. It appears that the original intention of the rebel engineers was to cover the entire vessel to within a short distance below the water-line with two layers of rolled iron 2¼ inches in thickness. A large portion of this iron had been rolled at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, and the holes for riveting were, to expedite matters, punched at the Works before being brought to Norfolk. Well the first difficulty these engineers encountered was, that when these plates were "bent" or "turned" to be applied to the sides of the vessel *none of these holes matched*, so they were compelled to resort to the expedient of filing and "reaming" them out before the rivets could be inserted. The next was that the ship, which is in the dry-dock at the old Navy-yard, commenced to settle on the "blocks," owing to the enormous weight of the iron placed upon her. These, and probably other reasons which we have not heard of, are thought here to have caused the abandonment of the work. So much for Southern mechanics.

About a week or so since, a rumor was afloat that a fleet of small vessels would attempt to run the blockade by passing the other side of the Rip Raps; for several nights there was considerable excitement. At any rate, whether there was any truth in the rumor or no, both our large pivot guns were pointed every night in that direction, and changed to the other side of the ship when she turned with the tide. One night our guard-boat, which is stationed at night in the vicinity of Sewell's Point, burned a couple of blue lights; then we thought they were certainly coming, but they did not. We have now given them up altogether.

For the past three or four days, troops have been arriving at the rate of about 2,000 a day—reports say that there are to be 30,000 here by the first of December; you may depend upon it, something is to be done down this way; we all think that is the reason why the *Roanoke* is kept here, notwithstanding the fact that her engines cannot be used—a couple of tugs could easily tow her to any desired point about here.

The only thing which prevents this magnificent and powerful frigate from being one of the most efficient in the world, is her miserable engines, which were manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond—a grand monument to F. F. V. workmanship. I learn from our present Chief Engineer, Mr. Isaac Newton, that when the machinery is repaired, the designs of Mr. Stimers, our late Chief, will be adopted. Mr. Newton informs me that the repairs and improvements contemplated, will give the vessel a speed of from 10 to 12 knots under steam alone. Mr. Stimers is now in New-York, superintending the construction of an iron-clad gunboat.

This ship has been cheated out of one, if not more actions. It is plain that it was our part to have been at Hatteras. We relieved the *Wabash* off Charleston for her to coal up. She not only coaled up, but stopped on her way back, and partook in the affair. It is believed on board here, that had it not been for our dilapidated engines, we would have been at Port Royal. We hope our chance is to come before long.

We have been for two weeks with only two Lieutenants—Lieut. Todd having been in New-York for the purpose of giving his evidence in the slave case recently tried there. It is astonishing how much more cheerful every one on board here is since Mr. Fillebrown has been First Lieutenant and Executive officer. Our two Midshipmen, Messrs. Haswell and Porter, have had to do Lieutenants' duty, and it must be said, to their credit, that their department speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Naval Academy.

I have observed a marked difference between the volunteer officers of the army and navy. The former are extremely anxious to learn,—you will constantly notice them studying approved works on military tactics and artillery. On the other hand, the latter seem to have an aversion, strange as it may seem, to be taught those things which are actually necessary for them to know, to perform their duties, as far as regards the military part. They make some very amusing additions to Scott's tactics. The firing of the war vessels at Port Royal demonstrates very plainly whether a thorough knowledge of gunnery amounts to anything or not. To the Naval Academy can a great deal of the success at that place be traced.

We were all very much pleased to read in the Times the other day, that a fleet of old vessels laden with stone, to be sunk in the channels of Southern harbors, had sailed. If these are only sunk in the right places, and no doubt they will be, the blockade will be very greatly strengthened.

I am informed that a vessel at the bottom of one of the channels leading to Charleston would be completely filled with sand in less than ten days, so that it would be next to an impossibility to raise her. This is a very important step.

The transport *Constitution* arrived yesterday. We received her with three cheers and the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was appropriately returned. She has on board two regiments,—one is very well drilled, the other not at all.

I forgot to mention that when this frigate goes to New-York for repairs very important changes will be made in her battery; the 8-inch guns on the spar deck will give place to 9-inch, and the two 10-inch pivots will give place to two 11-inch.

RIP RAPS.

THE SLOOP OF WAR PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The splendid sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, now lying off Alexandria, made another trial of her engines to-day, preparatory to a trial trip down the river, that will come off in a few days, possibly to-morrow, when it is proposed to invite the President, the Cabinet and other distinguished persons, to witness the experiment. To-day, the fires were built about sunrise in her furnace, and in one hour steam was reported in the new apartments. About 10 o'clock the engines were started, under a partial head of steam, while the anchors of the vessel remained fast. After considerable difficulty, the revolutions became continuous at a moderate speed; but how far the experiment can be regarded a success I would prefer to leave to more scientific judges. While from 20 to 25 pounds of steam were on, the revolutions were only from 15 to 20 per minute. The engineers seem confident, however, that, with a full head and the vessel free, she will equal in speed anything now in the service. This prediction certainly ought to be true, for the cost of her machinery alone now exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars, and in every other respect the *Pensacola*—and, I may add, her crew—is an honor to the navy. As has been before noticed, the propelling power of this vessel is a grand experiment, in which the Government feels no ordinary interest. There may be but little essentially new in her machinery, further than in the application and new combinations of principles known long before. To a visitor it seems like a forest of complications, and when it becomes a breathing, moving thing, a perfect Leviathan.

The following imperfect sketch of some of the measurements taken will give a faint idea of her motive proportions:

Fire Boilers:

Length in front, 17 feet.
Five Furnaces, 3 feet by 3 feet 8 inches.
Length of bars, 6 feet 6 inches.
Height, 11 feet 1 inch.
Depth, 11 feet 6 inches.
640 tubes, (brass,) 7 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet outside diameter.
Outside shell, ⅜ inch thick.
Crown sheet, ⅜ inch thick.
Water bottom and 2 feet 6 inches up end and sides 7-16 inch thick.
Double-riveted, 17-16; rivets, 2¼; centres and camm, 1¼.
Main braces, 1⅜ diameter angle iron.
Breadth of fire room, 8 feet 6 inches.
Diameter of chimney, 6 feet 6 inches.
Diameter of steam drum, 10 feet 6 inches.
Cast iron bridge.
Tube sheets, 9-16 thick.
Heating surface in tubes, 3,211.76.
Heating surface in boiler, 1,296.24.
Total heating surface, 4,518.
Grate surface, 214.
Heating to grate surface, 4,818.
Propeller, 18 feet 6 inches diameter; 3 inches larger than the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and 35 feet mean pitch.

Another circumstance showing that she is "fearfully and wonderfully made," is that seven gallons of sperm oil were used to-day in lubricating the machinery during the three hours the experiment was continued. The time was spent in moving and stopping the engines, and in seeking to overcome the little obstacles that will always attend such exhibitions. To many the delay in the outfitting of this vessel has seemed very remarkable, but it is indeed hoped that the imputations made in certain quarters against Mr. Sickles, the constructor and builder of the machinery, as to complicity in causing unnecessary delay, will prove wholly unfounded.

The whole number of men on board is over three hundred, and their general desire is to leave for Dixie immediately. Many of them express the fear that the best of the fighting will be over before they can "strike for their homes." They have a large battery of heavy guns on board, and the men are daily drilled in the practice of that department.

The brig *Perry* lies about a mile below in the middle of the river, and will probably go to sea about the same time. It is intimated that the rebels are reserving their best fire for this game from the lower Potomac batteries.

WATERLOO.

AN IRON-PLATED STEAMSHIP.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Messrs. Merrick & Sons are now receiving the iron plates designed for the Government steamer which they have contracted with the Navy Department to build, and which is to be completed by the 15th of July next. The plates are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches thick. They are made by the Bristol Forge Company, and at the works of Bailey, Brown & Co., Pittsburgh. A two and a half ton hammer is required in their manufacture. Some doubt has been expressed as to the ability of any iron works in these parts to turn out such plates, but we understand that there is no difficulty about it, and that enough plates of the kind could be made in a short time at Pennsylvania establishments to cover the sides of every ship in the navy. After being received at the foundry the plates are planed, the edges and ends being made straight and smooth, and grooved like a flooring-board. The groove is one inch wide, by half an inch deep. Screws are to be used in fastening the plates to the planking of the ship. They are to be put in from the inside of the vessel, and are not to go through the plates. The vessel is to be covered with the plates four feet under water, and three feet above it, and they are to extend eighty-five feet fore and aft of the centre line, which will make 170 feet of planking. The iron is to come up to a line with the spar-deck, above which there will be a light rail. The sides of the ship, with a view to cause the shot to glance, will have an angle of thirty degrees from three feet above the load-lines. In order to carry this extra weight, the ship has to be large. The tonnage of the one under contract is to be three thousand five hundred. She will be 230 feet long, 60 feet beam, and have a draught of 14 feet. In her construction she will be different from the French ship *La Gloire*, about which so much has been written. The French ship is very deep in the water, while the vessel to be built here will be almost flat-bottomed, which, notwithstanding the additional weight, will make her of light draught. Her machinery will be much the same as that of a first-class sloop-of-war, except that she will have four boilers and a blower. The latter is to make the boilers to steam even though the smoke-stack should be shot away. The vessel is to be constructed by Cramp & Son, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Hoover, Naval Constructor, and the machinery under that of Mr. C. E. Wood, Chief Engineer.

HOW THIRTY-FIVE REBELS WERE CAPTURED.

From the Leavenworth Times.

We are indebted to a friend, who returned yesterday from Fort Wise, for the following facts relative to the capture of a company of thirty-five Secessionists, under one Chamberlain, on their way to join the Confederate forces:

"On the morning of the 20th of October, Capt. Long left Fort Wise, with a company of cavalry numbering some thirty-six, in search of any bands of hostile Indians that might be scouring over the country. When about forty miles south of Fort Wise, he came in sight of what he supposed to be a band of Indians, and he ordered his men to dismount. The sergeant of the company being afflicted with rheumatism, begged to be excused from dismounting, saying that he would ride up to the party and ascertain who they were. Capt. Long allowed him to proceed, and when within a short distance of the camp of the strange party, he was commanded to halt by one of their pickets, who presented a rifle at the Sergeant. The Sergeant told him not to shoot, as he had a company a short distance off that would kill the whole party if they harmed him. He was allowed to proceed to the camp, where he found all but two of the men asleep. One of them presented a gun at him, but did not shoot. After some conversation, the Sergeant was permitted to leave the camp. When safely outside of it, and as soon as he reached a hill, where he was in full view of his own company, he gave the signal by waving his handkerchief.

Capt. Long left the horses in charge of a few men, took the balance of the company and surrounded the Secesh. Capt. Long commanded them to stack their arms and surrender. Chamberlain surrendered, but refused to stack arms, and threw his rifle into the fire. They were all taken and marched back to Fort Wise. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the company had been raised in Denver, and was on its way to Arkansas, for the purpose of taking a part in the rebellion. They are now confined at Fort Wise."

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

One of the most striking instances of the fulfillment of Prophecy, says the Boston *Christian Advertiser*, was pointed out to us lately by an eminent Baptist divine. It occurs in the 8th, 10th, and 21st verses of Haggai, Chap. iv:

"Behold there shall be a rebellion in the South, a rebellion of strong men and archers of chariots and bright shields; and the blast of the trumpet shall awaken the land, and the nations shall be astonished thereat.

And lo, behold, because of the sin of the South, her mighty men shall be as babes, *her gates shall be destroyed utterly*, saith the Lord, yea utterly destroyed shall be her gates, and her *rice fields shall be wasted and her slaves set free.*

And behold, *great ships from the North* shall devour her pride, and a storm from the West shall lay waste her habitations. Yea, saith the Lord, and her dominion shall be broken."

THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

The Brockport *Republic* has a letter from one of the prisoners of the Thirteenth Regiment, now at the Tortugas. His report is not very flattering to the condition of the men. Some severe punishment has been inflicted upon the refractory. The men work ten hours in each day—have good food and an appetite to take it. The writer says there is talk about going back to the regiment, but he is quite indifferent, and remarks that, to the end of his two years of enlistment, he shall be a slave, no matter where he is. He says the men want the pay due them to the time of their arrest, to buy paper and tobacco. They cannot get either only by begging.

LAW REPORTS.

Our Pilot Laws—Foreign Licenses.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

John Hopkins vs. Samuel S. Wickoff.—The plaintiff was a pilot licensed under the laws of New-Jersey, and he brought suit to recover pilotage of the defendant, claiming to have been the first pilot who spoke the ship, of which the defendant was master. The Court below held that the plaintiff had no cause of action. Appeal was taken from that judgment to this Court, where it was now held as follows:

Hilton, J.—The plaintiff is a pilot, duly licensed under the laws of the State of New-Jersey. It appears that on the 5th of August, 1858, at the City of New-York, he offered his services as pilot to the defendant, who was then Captain of the schooner *T. A. Ward*, which had been cleared for Cuba, and that he was the first pilot thus tendering his services as such to the defendant. For the refusal of the defendant to accept the services thus offered, the plaintiff claims to recover pilotage fees, under section 29, as amended by "an act to provide for the licensing and government of the pilots and regulating pilotage of the port of New-York," passed June 28th, 1853. (See Laws 1857, vol. 1, p. 502.)

This act, as its title indicates, provides for the licensing of pilots of the port of New-York, and prescribes rules for their government and regulation. To this end it establishes a "Board of Commissioners of Pilots," vesting it with power to license as pilots such persons as may be found upon examination duly qualified, to make certain rules for their regulation, and with authority to revoke or annul the license of the pilot for intoxication or misconduct while on duty, &c. But it is prohibited from granting a license to any person holding an authority to act as pilot from or under the laws of any other State. (See 2 R. S., 5th ed., 430–37.)

The portion of the section of the act under which the plaintiff claims to recover is in these words: "All masters of foreign vessels and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under a register, bound to or from the port of New-York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot, or, in case of refusal to take such pilot, shall himself, owners or consignees pay the said pilotage, as if one had been employed; and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel." (Ib. 435, sec. 57.)

Taking into view that the pilotage fees, here claimed to be recovered, are such as are given by previous sections of the act to a pilot licensed by the Board of Commissioners, it is, in my opinion, too clear to admit of a doubt, that the penalty given for a refusal to accept the services of the first pilot offering is confined to those pilots who have been duly licensed as in the act prescribed; and as the plaintiff is one of the class of persons which the Board of Commissioners is expressly prohibited from licensing, it follows that he can have no claim whatever to the benefits which the act confers.

Nor does the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1837, (see Dunlop's Laws U. S., 924) aid his claim in any manner. That only goes to the extent of permitting a master or commander of a vessel, coming in or going out of this port, to employ any pilot licensed either by the laws of New-York or New-Jersey, and it thus controls those parts of the act in question which make it obligatory upon the master to accept the services of a licensed pilot, under the penalty declared. But for this law of Congress, every master of a vessel bound to or from this port would be obliged, under penalty, to accept a pilot who had been licensed by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, provided such a one should tender his services; whereas, by it he is permitted to accept instead a pilot licensed under the laws of New-Jersey, provided a New-York pilot has not previously offered himself, as it is only when a New-York pilot shall first speak and offer his services that he becomes entitled, upon refusal, to the penalty prescribed.

The Justice was right in holding that the plaintiff had no cause of action, and his judgment should be affirmed.

Again Adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

This Court was opened yesterday and adjourned to Wednesday, to which day the Grand Jury were discharged.

A Colonel in Limbo.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Henry H. Wood vs. Wm. S. Bliss.—In this case the defendant has been arrested and lodged in Eldridge-street Jail upon the charge of obtaining the rent of the Club-house No. 744 Broadway under false pretences. It is alleged that he represented himself as a colonel in the Government service when he was not.

Col. Bliss undertook to raise the regiment known as the Bliss Dragoons some months since, but failed. Bail in $1,000 is demanded in the case.

Court of General Sessions.

The December term of this Court opened yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding. The roll of Grand Jurors was called, but only fourteen answered to their names. The Court issued an order to the Sheriff to summon twenty more to attend at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, to which time the Court adjourned. The case of Charles M. Jefferds, for the murder of John W. Matthews, will be the first on the calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Johnston vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of demurrer, to be adjudged by the Clerk. See opinion of the General Term, by Justice Ingraham, Nov. 27, 1861. Devoo *vs.* Mayor &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Patrick et al. vs. Feltecalf et al.—Case and exceptions settled. Papers with Clerk at Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Taylor vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Allowance of $300 to the defendants.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Parmelee vs. Fox et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 2, 1861.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	93⅜	150	Hudson Riv. R.	37⅛
2,000	U.S.6s'81R.ex in.	89⅞	50	do. b30	37⅜
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	74⅛	50	do.	37⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s.	60	25	do.	36¾
3,000	Missouri State 6s	40⅜	100	do.	36⅝
5,000	do.	40½	200	do. b10	36⅛
5,000	do.	40⅛	50	Harlem R. Pref.	30
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	91½	100	M. So. & Nor. I. G. St.	36⅝
3,000	Hud. Rv. 2d M. Bs.	76	50	Panama R. s15	111
1,000	M.C. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M. S. Fund Con. Bds.	91	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¼
			100	do. s10	60¼
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8℔c.B	93⅛	150	do. s30	60⅛
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	104	200	do. s15	60
50	Canton Company	10	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.	86⅛	200	do.	14⅞
122	do.	86¼	20	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	98⅜
50	do. b10	86⅛	7	do.	98⅛
20	do.	86	10	do.	98⅛
50	do.	86⅛	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	70⅛
50	N. Y. Central R.	78⅛	50	do.	70⅝
100	do.	78⅛	50	Cleve. & Toledo R.	33½
100	do.	77⅝	20	do.	33⅝
600	do.	77¾	10	do.	33⅛
20	do.	77⅞	200	do.	33
200	do.	77½	200	do.	32⅞
150	Erie Railway	31	100	do.	32⅜
50	do. s30	31	100	Ch. & Rock I. R. s30	52⅛
275	do.	31⅛	50	do. b30	52⅜
250	do. b60	31⅛	350	do.	52⅜
112	Erie R. Preferred	53⅛	50	do. b10	52½
50	do. b30	53⅜	100	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	58
100	Mich. Central R.	48⅜	22	New-Jersey R.	113
150	do.	48⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93¾	150	Mich. Cen. R.	48
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou.	82⅜	20	Panama Railroad	110
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78.	80	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p s30	60
10,000	Missouri State 6s.	40	50	do.	60
5,000	do. b10	40⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
5,000	do. b10	40½	50	do. stw	69¾
6,000	E. R. 3 M. Bs, '83	86	100	do.	70
5,000	H. R. R. 1st mtg.	104	150	do.	69⅞
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	85⅛	100	do. s10	69¾
100	Erie Railway s30	30½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅛
300	New-York Cen. R.	77⅜	75	do.	32⅜
100	do. s3	77⅛	100	do. b60	32¼
50	do. s30	77⅛	200	do.	32
150	Erie Railway Pref.	52	50	Chi. & R. Isl. R. b.15	51⅝
50	do.	51¾	20	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19
50	do.	51⅞	50	Chic., B. & Q. R. s30	57¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	36	50	do.	57½
200	do.	36⅛			

Monday, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 16:

Increase in Loans	$4,329,923
Decrease in Specie	101,505
Decrease in Circulation	68,719
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,945,194

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 1, 1860.	Nov. 30, 1861.	Nov. 23, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,537,459	162,790,302	153,460,376
Specie	18,541,762	41,507,558	41,609,063
Circulation	8,805,944	8,537,176	8,605,895
Gross Deposits	104,354,339	157,239,309	153,631,592
Exchanged	23,631,621	20,934,761	20,272,238
Undrawn	80,722,718	136,304,548	133,359,354
In Sub-Treasury	3,702,751	8,404,170	8,168,250

The Bank returns show a steady Specie movement. Including the Sub-Treasury the total average in the City is partially ahead of last Monday. The full effect of the last negotiation of $35,000,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, Nov. 16, tells upon the present statement on the items of Loans and Deposits. The figures are the maximum for the present, and the largest ever known on Loans and Discounts, being equal to 235 ℔ cent. on the aggregate Capital of $69,050,000. The market for Money this week opens easy, and for Exchange steady, without much movement in either. The quotation for Bankers' bills on London is 108½@109 ℔ cent., and on France f.5,20@f.5.16¼ to the dollar. The sales reported to-day are nearer the lower than the outside figures.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange by N. Brandt, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Asia*, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 8 o'clock M. M.

London—60 Days' Sight.....108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.20c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f.15c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco 36¼ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin.....41¾ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.79¼ cents.

The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are large to-day. Another call of $3,500,000 is made on the Banks for Tuesday (to-morrow,) on account of the negotiation of October 1.

The Stock Exchange opened, under the further advices in the morning papers, quite firm, 78½ ℔ cent. being paid for New-York Central. But as a very dull demand was manifest at the early Board on the first call of the list, the turn of the market was in the opposite direction, and speculative sellers were rather eager, outside the regular Board, to make lower prices, following down Central to 77½@⅜, and Erie to 30@30¼ ℔ cent. The differences were even larger, as compared with Saturday's figures, against most of the Western shares. At the Second Board, the New-York Stocks were steadier at the lower prices, while a further pressure was brought against the Westerns. The National securities are fairly supported, but Missouri State 6 ℔ cents. are again lower, selling at 40@40½ ℔ cent. Late in the afternoon, the Share market showed a better demand at the low figures, and closed steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	77⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	36⅛
Erie	30⅞	Pacific	86
Erie Preferred	51⅝	Panama	110⅝
Rock Island	51⅝	Missouris	40
Toledo	32⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	93⅞
Michigan Central	48	Illinois Central	60

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	97	American Exchange	91½
Citizens'	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Phenix	85	Nassau	81
Continental	[illegible]	Mariners'	[illegible]
National	86½	Importers' & Traders'	88
Commerce	[illegible]	Park	85
Ocean	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Pacific, guarant. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87⅛
N. Y. Central 7s, con. '76	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	70
Erie firsts, '68	102	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c.	30
Erie seconds extend. '64	101	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	10
Erie thirds, '83	86	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Erie fifths, '88	71	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	69¾	N. J. Central firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	76	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson convertibles, '67	68½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69–'72	90	Del., L. & W. seconds	88⅛
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	90½	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93⅜	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. Assent. B.	57		

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 20th inst.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, held to-day, Mr. John C. Mills was unanimously appointed Secretary, in place of George D. Crary, resigned.

The following sale of stocks were made at auction, this afternoon, by Adrian H. Muller by order of Jesse K. Dubois, auditor of the State of Illinois:

$2,000 U. S. 5's, 1874, coupons	82½
16,000 Michigan 6's, 1878 and 1879	81½
20,000 Iowa 7's, 1862	77@80
3,000 Illinois Coupon 6's, 1870	83½
13,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal 6's	80@80¼
4,000 North Carolina 6's and July coupon	59

The receipts of City taxes last week were large, as will be seen by the following table:

Date.	Tax.	Croton Arrears.
Nov. 25	$200,800 84	$496 23
Nov. 26	288,679 31	673 90
Nov. 27	428,841 02	1,073 70
Nov. 29	555,626 63	1,485 75
Nov. 30	785,745 95	1,981 63
Total	$2,259,693 15	$5,711 26

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.
Bk. of New-York	5,889,301	5,921,761	1,293,362	1,402,456
Manhattan Co	5,757,478	5,356,380	1,884,895	2,074,900
Merchants' Bank	6,409,375	6,544,336	1,930,084	2,299,375
Mechanics' Bank	5,027,573	4,785,934	796,435	1,065,776
Union Bank	3,777,841	2,957,801	578,832	496,738
Bank of America	7,016,247	6,738,782	4,016,486	4,098,555
Phenix Bank	4,671,992	4,247,779	750,881	925,148
City Bank	2,631,307	2,562,614	1,032,497	830,056
Tradesmen's Bank	2,155,095	2,187,575	223,689	205,336
Fulton Bank	1,770,466	1,824,367	692,214	68,743
Chemical Bank	1,673,599	1,638,576	2,676,001	2,922,222
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,624,249	2,507,812	297,963	349,793
National Bank	2,841,875	2,748,869	557,375	581,504
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,217,420	1,255,720	341,428	308,193
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,368,984	1,380,199	211,498	263,025
Greenwich Bank	600,535	604,909	103,113	128,734
Leather Man. Bk.	2,055,770	1,981,599	429,312	373,7[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,422,663	1,511,927	394,375	305,090
Bk. St. New-York	4,974,786	4,610,069	1,259,361	1,257,290
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,871,454	9,840,803	3,355,507	3,382,690
Bk. of Commerce	18,115,866	18,649,269	4,029,951	3,587,133
Broadway Bank	4,413,390	4,162,174	2,103,506	1,555,493
Ocean Bank	2,493,788	2,392,601	324,842	358,373
Mercantile Bank	3,078,233	3,038,616	826,548	733,876
Pacific Bank	1,198,765	1,201,838	228,187	251,115
Bank of Republic	4,585,654	4,383,066	1,016,215	1,040,590
Chatham Bank	1,021,771	976,263	116,779	125,013
People's Bank	931,711	984,805	124,422	127,329
Bank of N. Am.	2,435,988	2,124,813	334,074	318,762
Hanover Bank	2,213,954	2,101,198	169,213	233,616
Irving Bank	1,119,254	1,166,202	175,637	144,474
Metropolitan Bk.	9,076,747	8,901,404	2,905,431	2,759,246
Citizen's Bank	962,445	927,019	167,065	156,487
Nassau Bank	2,315,582	2,424,993	437,266	417,648
Market Bank	2,202,938	2,261,173	286,335	311,772
St. Nicholas Bank	1,735,009	1,611,366	186,019	220,298
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,551,807	3,443,441	249,526	265,371
Corn Exch. Bank	2,659,774	2,753,933	374,269	435,686
Continental Bank	4,163,862	3,942,537	527,485	554,551
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,759,009	1,437,163	241,253	231,299
Oriental Bank	692,343	667,399	122,623	113,835
Marine Bank	921,573	951,555	170,981	182,595
Atlantic Bank	903,132	928,491	111,581	124,065
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,362,201	3,197,357	457,200	411,377
Park Bank	6,022,588	5,757,633	2,167,685	2,081,800
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,228,649	1,133,328	229,829	272,464
Grocers' Bank	750,472	716,884	109,276	140,759
North River Bank	923,732	858,796	120,372	131,373
East River Bank	435,278	459,137	40,975	54,758
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,110,473	1,050,034	157,405	159,092
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	444,222	437,718	57,228	55,138
N.Y. Exch. Bank	367,543	337,870	22,871	26,313
Bull's Head Bank	500,250	528,860	40,852	42,330
N.Y. County Bank	331,289	343,019	79,369	82,202
Total	162,790,302	158,460,376	$41,507,558	41,609,063
	Increase	$4,329,926	Decrease	$101,505

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.
Bk. of New-York	348,141	372,664	4,589,732	4,771,304
Manhattan Co	242,088	233,334	5,217,323	4,998,190
Merchants' Bank	173,409	185,903	5,239,477	5,690,536
Mechanics' Bank	227,706	227,987	3,900,383	3,958,107
Union Bank	188,537	185,379	2,919,691	2,627,024
Bank of America	116,247	115,804	8,454,377	7,269,227
Phenix Bank	122,730	122,192	3,654,367	3,563,227
City Bank	......	......	2,697,771	2,445,306
Tradesmen's Bank	250,539	239,993	1,325,808	1,354,026
Fulton Bank	205,000	202,134	1,852,562	1,949,638
Chemical Bank	389,932	401,102	4,173,212	4,250,635
Merch. Exch. Bk.	118,941	121,649	1,667,325	1,625,812
National Bank	114,919	119,957	2,038,378	1,939,002
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	295,189	302,313	1,666,451	1,686,763
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,573	156,664	1,112,996	1,158,336
Greenwich Bank	123,166	126,881	392,418	411,543
Leather Man. Bk.	219,641	242,144	1,432,302	1,310,285
Seventh Ward Bk.	176,314	179,305	1,110,150	1,131,710
Bk. St. New-York	187,626	186,927	4,035,782	3,665,680
Am. Exchange Bk.	194,241	193,034	8,874,745	8,928,315
Bk. of Commerce	9,975	1,975	12,676,049	12,757,856
Broadway Bank	360,989	355,480	5,764,450	4,782,703
Ocean Bank	97,940	100,287	1,705,053	1,617,283
Mercantile Bank	13,752	14,672	2,863,156	2,730,342
Pacific Bank	144,942	147,417	1,026,967	1,046,902
Bank of Republic	170,006	176,986	3,598,223	3,483,339
Chatham Bank	94,969	97,995	724,433	695,636
People's Bank	91,898	92,630	763,087	809,443
Bank of N. Am.	97,353	97,691	1,702,121	1,607,978
Hanover Bank	83,000	84,738	1,323,571	1,279,638
Irving Bank	127,129	131,725	909,596	915,203
Metropolitan Bk.	236,657	236,779	8,006,256	7,767,949
Citizen's Bank	147,284	148,018	808,315	768,236
Nassau Bank	147,811	143,335	1,807,845	1,883,582
Market Bank	198,341	195,445	1,646,163	1,559,719
St. Nicholas Bank	88,329	91,810	1,161,751	1,087,437
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	215,197	238,303	1,982,124	2,025,200
Corn Exch. Bank	194,196	194,458	1,840,451	2,072,353
Continental Bank	181,526	186,322	2,632,103	2,439,312
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	280,870	278,336	1,423,493	1,345,793
Oriental Bank	95,917	97,370	599,889	574,618
Marine Bank	184,285	184,083	844,766	866,690
Atlantic Bank	96,072	92,327	593,628	634,794
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,490	198,994	2,487,401	2,295,289
Park Bank	281,653	262,841	6,261,270	5,896,864
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	82,478	82,579	1,063,625	1,061,623
Grocers' Bank	52,621	52,509	582,913	583,288
North River Bank	75,088	73,393	675,718	676,871
East River Bank	98,664	90,160	307,324	329,092
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	112,318	112,099	838,243	785,959
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	145,806	143,865	213,724	223,279
N.Y. Exch. Bank	89,094	87,142	318,593	277,362
Bull's Head Bank	139,906	135,625	436,172	460,221
N.Y. County Bank	60,661	63,220	270,820	282,784
Total	8,537,176	8,605,895	136,304,543	133,359,354
	Decrease	$68,719	Increase	$2,945,194

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 17 1-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 29,247 bbls. Flour, 1,356 sacks Corn Meal, 481,233 bush. Wheat, 263,015 bush. Corn, 3,777 bush. Rye, 18,350 bush. Barley, 55,842 bush. Oats, 1,800 bushels Malt, 3,935 packages Provisions, and 1,767 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand has been quite active, to-day, mainly for Rio at full prices. Sales, 12,000 bags Rio, chiefly at from 15¾c.@17c., 250 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Laguayra at 18¾c.@19c., and 100 bags St. Domingo at 17c. ℔ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 72,747 bags and 9,382 mats, including 54,305 bags Rio and Santos, 13,284 bags Maracaibo, 2,275 bags St. Domingo, 1,800 bags and 1,200 mats Java, 8,182 mats and 246 bags Ceylon, 333 bags Laguayra, 275 bags Bombay, and 229 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is now held stifly at 28c. for Middling, ℔ ℔. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, equal to 27¾c.@28c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request for home use and shipment at buoyant prices. The reported sales, since our last, have been 25,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35 @$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15 @$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at unchanged prices; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 55@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request for, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 40; extra at [illegible] 75, ℔ bbl. [illegible] Rye Flour is salable, at $3 10 @ $4 [illegible] for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 30 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 410,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada part at $1 39; Canada Club at $1 20@$1 30; White Western at $1 27@$1 50, the latter rate for small lots of choice; mixed Western at $1 25; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 36, chiefly at $1 29@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 30; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 26; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Red State, at $1 30@$1 34 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand, and prices have advanced slightly. Sales 225,000 bushels at 60c.@66c. for damaged, 63c.@64½c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for sound; 65c.@66c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow; 71c. for do. White, and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request including Canadian, at 47c.@47½c.; Western at 47c.@48c., and State at 47c.@48c., afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 85c.@87c. ℔ bushel; sales 5,400 bushels. Barley is in fair demand; sales 13,000 bushels, including Canada at 80c.; State at 70c.@78c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal during each of the last three years.

	Up to Nov. [illegible], '61.	Up to Nov. [illegible], '60.	Up to Nov. [illegible], '59.
Flour, bbls.	914,260	577,196	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	7,090,274	2,622,602	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	1,445,784	138,214	71,[illegible]
Barley, bush.	67,890	27,469	27,[illegible]
Peas, bush.	1,228,523	778,129	112,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	60,455	50,134	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	66,513	37,237	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	18,428	6,[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at 65c. @80c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady rates, including new, at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been quiet at old quotations.

LEAD—Light sales have been reported since our last; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet; prices have not varied.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 2.

	[illegible]	1860.	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	3,377	5,014	3,544
Cuba clayed, hhds.	1,088	422	287
Porto Rico, hhds.	160	1,069	1,[illegible]
Total hhds.	4,625	6,505	5,417
Cuba Muscovado, bbls.	—	2,310	1,280
New-Orleans and Texas, bbls.	845	2,920	780

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, including Common at $6 50¼@$6 62½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., within a range of from $1 [illegible]@$1 35 ℔ gallon, holders subsequently claiming higher rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $12 25 @$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. Cut Meats continue inactive at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 450 boxes, at 6½c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 750 tierces and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c. @9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef rules quiet; sales, since our last, 280 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25 @$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess. $18 50@$19 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 5½c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total Dec 2,'61.	Nov.1,'61.	Dec.1,'60.
Clear	750	81	831	864	6
Mess	1,515	450	11,965	12,639	1,882
Thin Mess	413	8	421	572	16
Prime Mess	21	366	387	23	1,125
Flank	15	12	27	15	—
Prime	3,593	78	3,671	3,380	5,656
Rumps	577	—		837	7
Refuse Mess	1,779	195	1,974	2,070	54
Refuse Prime	526	—	526	527	94
Oth'r Refuse	2,155	58	2,213	1,922	893
Uninspected	7,758	3,126	10,884	6,164	1,493
Grand Total, bbls.	29,102	4,374	33,476	32,023	11,226

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess.	862	1,578	2,440	1,741	2,300
R'ked Chi'go.	618	703	1,321	946	3,981
Railroad Beef	120	—	120	120	61
Refuse Mess	184	696	380	460	359
Other Refuse.	775	325	1,100	909	1,567
Tcs. P'meM's.	10	273	283	10	668
Cou'try Mess	265	127	392	656	979
Co'try Prime.	502	12	514	610	1,002
Uninsp'd tcs.	—	2,200	2,200	—	6,651
Uninsp'd bbls	54	11,868	12,922	3,558	35,724
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	3,390	18,782	22,172	9,001	53,573

RICE—Has been inactive and depressed, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tierces	5,527	2,155
East India, clean, bags	—	9,355
East India, unclean, bags	—	5,000

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 176 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Pepper has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bags, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during the month of November:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Nov. 1, 1861, hhds.	21,065	650	6	—	21,721
Received since	1,874	—	—	—	1,874
Total	22,939	650	6	—	23,595
Delivered since	3,080	22	1	—	3,103
Stock Dec. 1, 1861	19,859	628	5	—	20,492
Stock Dec. 1, 1860, hhds.	13,858	1,970	4	1	15,833

Messrs. J. McJ. Bensel & Co. report the business of the month at their warehouse thus:

	Hhds.
On hand Oct. 30	2,342
Received in November	84
Total	2,426
Delivered in November	394
Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1861	2,032
Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1860	3,215

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York during the month of November.

	Havana	Sagua.	Yara
Stock Nov. 1, 1861, bales	2,430	—	—
Received since	2,369	50	250
Total	4,799	50	250
Sales to Nov. 30, 1861	1,749	—	—
Stock Dec. 1, 1861	3,050	50	250

The business in Tobacco, during the month of November, Mr. M. Rader reviews, thus: "Importations of Spanish Leaf are chiefly confined to limited quantities of Havana Tobacco, prices of which rule very firm, as high prices are exacted in the principal markets of Cuba, which are promptly met by a very strong demand for Spain, France and Germany. Havana Fillers now bring 35c.@45c., according to quality; and, as the manufacturing of Cigars has partially revived, the total absence of Cuba and Gibara is much to be regretted, as handsome prices could be made for these sorts. A small parcel of Yara has just arrived, and been sampled, but not yet landed. The quality is rather medium, but, owing to the existing scarcity, will bring a high price. The export demand for Kentucky fell off in the early part of the month past, and the market appeared to settle down quietly, at well-maintained prices, to supply the home requirements by moderate sales out of a limited stock left; but towards the latter part purchases of some moment were made of finer grades for foreign account, and, as jobbers and manufacturers came at the same time freely in the market to lay in the needed supplies ere the desirable stocks were finally absorbed, holders of fine selections obtained the highest prices of the season. For Lugs and Low Leaf the demand is light, and stocks are very much reduced. Quotations have not varied, and stand at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Lugs, 10c.@11c. for Low Leaf; other sorts have advanced to 11¾c.@12¾c. for medium, 13c.@15c. for good and fine, 16c.@18c. for selections. The question of supplies from the new crop is still in great doubt. The Tobacco has been housed in excellent order, and the season for curing, and in some sections for packing, has never been more favorable. Already purchases have been made in Mason County, Northern Kentucky, and Southern Indiana, but as predicted, at very high figures compared with other seasons, and the supplies from those sections will likely reach a market earlier than other years; but the quantity will be but a very slight part of the Western produce; and unless the districts of Green River, Cumberland and Tennessee can be freed from military occupation, a fair supply, in the face of a reduced crop, cannot be expected. In Seed Leaf Tobacco less has been done for export, in the absence of lower grades; but the demand for home use for the better sorts has somewhat improved, and may likely continue sufficiently strong to absorb the small stocks of old crop before the new is fit for a market. In manufactured Tobacco the transactions have been very light; Virginia stocks are held very firm, but a good deal of Western is on the market, finding not much favor at the high prices asked."

TALLOW—Sales, 42,000 ℔s., part at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s 9d. ℔ bbl.: Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 7½d. @2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bags, 9d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. Tobacco (1,000 hhds.) on private terms. For Gloucester—Wheat (16,000 bushels) at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and a market—Wheat, 8s. ℔ quarter. For Bordeaux—a vessel with Tobacco on private terms. For Rotterdam—Flour (1,000 bbls.) at 3s. 7½d. ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Phelim O'Donnell—Secesh—Latest from New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—The Scapegoat.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH—The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Congress assembled, yesterday, at noon, with a quorum in both Houses, and immediately proceeded to business. The customary joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, and notify him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make and he signified his intention to send in his Message to-day, at noon. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois gave notice that he will introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, similar notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regulars and volunteers. In the House a number of new members were sworn in, among them Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. There was some question as to his right to a seat, but it was explained that he was elected before the secession of Tennessee, and there was no further objection. The case of Mr. Foster, represented to have been elected from the Hatteras District of North Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Elections, as was that of Mr. Segar, holding a certificate of election from Eastern Virginia. A joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Wilkes, for his arrest of Mason and Slidell, was passed. A resolution was passed expelling John Reid, member of the House from the Fifth District of Missouri, he having taken up arms against the Government. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, requesting the President to direct the confinement of the Rebel Envoy Mason in the cell of a convicted felon, until Col. Corcoran shall be treated by the rebels as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field. It was subsequently decided to advise the same treatment of Slidell, in reference to the imprisonment of Col. Wood. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, then offered a series of resolutions, solemnly declaring that the war now pending is simply waged by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the Union, but insisting upon the right of the President to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the Government, and advising such a course. The House refused to table the resolution, 70 against 66, but its consideration was postponed for a week. Various other resolutions on the same subject were offered for future consideration. On motion of Roscoe A. Conkling, of New-York, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any steps had been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff.

The steam transport *McClellan* arrived yesterday from Tybee Island and Port Royal, having left the latter place on the afternoon of the 28th ult.—the date of the latest dispatches from rebel sources announcing an engagement between Tatnall's "Fleet" and the National vessels at Tybee. This engagement, however, appears to have been so insignificant as not to have attracted the attention of our forces, as no mention whatever is made of it in the *McClellan's* advices. Gen. Sherman and Staff on the 26th went down to Tybee on board the *McClellan*, and on the 27th the General landed and made a reconnoissance, during which Fort Pulaski threw four shells at the party, without doing any damage. This may have given rise to the report of an engagement. The *McClellan* is understood to have brought important dispatches from Gen. Sherman to the War Department.

August Gahlenbeck, a German, who has succeeded in getting away from Charleston, after several unsuccessful efforts, reports that after the seizure of Beaufort by the National forces, every man who had not enlisted in the Confederate army received a summons to appear in camp for duty, or to pay, in default, a fine of $500. When he left the city, on Nov. 25, nearly 25,000 men had been concentrated at Charleston by such measures as these. Mr. Gahlenbeck also states that, to his certain knowledge there are numbers of Union men in Charleston and its vicinity who will declare themselves when they have the opportunity, and that the people live in constant dread of a rising among the negroes.

The rebels are gradually letting us at the truth about the Fort Pickens fight. The Louisville dispatch, which we print this morning, savors more of truth than either of the others we have had from Norfolk. By this it appears that the rebels acted "strictly on the defensive," and did not succeed in disabling either of our ships; while they had 16 killed and wounded; their forts, &c. were "considerably damaged; their powder magazine caved in, and their two steamboats were "somewhat damaged." It appears more and more that Col. Brown gave them a thorough whipping, while they were unable to materially injure him. We are in hourly expectation of the truth in regard to this much lied about affair.

The Convention and the Legislature of Western Virginia are now both in session at Wheeling, and their proceedings are marked by the greatest liberality of ideas. In the Convention, yesterday, Mr. Hogan, of Boone County, which is in the southwestern part of the State, offered resolutions looking to the gradual emancipation of the slaves, which were appropriately referred. The Governor's Message, which was sent to the Legislature yesterday, is a favorable review of the condition of affairs, and advocates strong measures against rebel abettors.

Twelve regiments have gone over the river from Washington, to be added to Gen. Sumner's new division of the army, which takes its place on the extreme left of the army of the Potomac, below Alexandria.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes the important statement that Gen. Burnside's Brigade, to move from Annapolis, and Gen. Sumner's Division of the army, now organizing below Alexandria, are to coöperate on the Potomac and its south banks. The strength of the rebel batteries in that direction is soon fully to be tested.

It is stated that a long correspondence has passed between Secretary Seward and the Governor of Maine, in reference to his circular about the coast defences. The Governors of Ohio, Massachusetts and Rhode Island joined in a request that copies may be furnished them, so that they might understand the matter. Secretary Seward replied that the question would be made the subject of a special message to Congress immediately upon its assembling. A committee from Maine is now in Washington, to secure concert of action with the Government in building a chain of forts along their sea-coast and border.

The rebel steamer *Sumter* was last seen on the 4th of November, eighty miles north of Barbados where she boarded the British brig *Falcon*, and examined her papers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Eliot F. Shepard is to assume charge of the dépôt at Elmira, upon Gen. Valkensburgh's departure.

Mr. H. E. Lehman, of Lancaster, Pa., has received from the War Department, at Washington, a contract for rifling and repairing a large lot of arms. This contract is a heavy one, involving an expense to Government of nearly $800,000. In order to execute the job speedily, Mr. Lehman has already commenced enlarging his works, and will employ an immense force of workmen, so as to rifle, repair, and put in complete order about 1,000 muskets each day.

Gen. Anderson reviewed the Anderson troops at Carlisle, Pa., on Saturday last. Yesterday he started for Louisville.

A steamer has commenced plying three times a week between Washington and the Sickles Brigade, fifty miles down the Potomac. It is well patronized by the Government and by the citizens of Washington.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but the only business transacted was the filling of a few vacancies in the offices of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election Both branches of the Common Council will resume their regular sessions on Thursday, and the "Commissioners for passing a new Charter" will reassemble on Wednesday, after an adjournment of one month.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was yesterday convened by Justice Ingraham, but no business being ready, adjourned to Wednesday.

The Stock Market opened firm yesterday, but the demand proving dull, lower prices were made, as compared with Saturday: New-York Central, 77⅞@¾ ℘ cent. Exchange, 108⅞@109. Money in easy supply.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday. Receipts and sales were heavy, and shipments liberal. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was steady. Cotton was in good request, and was dearer. Rio Coffee was freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hides, Seeds and Fruit were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Tallow, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Pepper and Tobacco. Whisky was more sought after.

The Rebels Driven from the Seas.

The Board of Underwriters has wisely abated its rate of insurance from the war standard of five per cent. to two per cent., a rate thought quite ample to cover all the risks the merchant navy is likely to incur from the privateers of Jeff. Davis. At the earliest moment of panic the larger exaction seemed not unreasonable, even to the shipper. The ocean, according to the rebel programme, was to be at once peopled with privateers, who should beset every highway and by-path of trade, and frighten the coward commerce of the Yankees from the seas. The Rio broad-bottomed coffee ship—the tea and silk laden clipper from China—the steamer with treasure from California, were to be unsparingly waylaid, and carried into rebel ports, there to disgorge their contents for the advantage of rebel shopkeepers. The thing was plausible. In the rebel ports was no lack of shipping; Floyd only knew what stores of guns and war material were at their disposal; and as for the malignity, and the greed, and the poverty, which should stimulate such enterprises, could there be doubt? Therefore, in the Spring, the insurer said five per cent., and the insured contentedly paid it.

But experience has discredited this, as it has a variety of other drafts drawn by the insurgents upon an uncertain future. The whole business of privateering has proved miserably retail. There were certain small craft in the Southern ports, and foreign sailors could here and there be had, by high bribes or impressment, to navigate them. But the means of converting this mosquito shipping into men-of-war appears to have been unattainable. So engrossing has been the demand of the rebel Government for powder and ball, and shell and cannon, that private enterprise has probably been entirely unable to obtain supplies even for the most moderate of piratical demonstrations. Here is doubtless the pinch. And we accordingly find nearly all the schooners and shallops which had been left in the harbors of the South, and which in underwriting imaginations were to constitute the terror of the sea, crawling unarmed through the blockade with pittances of rice, or potatoes, or tropical fruits, or such other "portable property" as the beggared rebels had to offer in barter; and returning from Turks Island or Cuba with salt, molasses, sugar and saltpetre. In other words, the formidable privateer has turned out to be nothing more than the paltriest of smugglers.

We have stories, extremely marine in flavor, of privateers; and the *Jeff. Davis*, since, happily, cast away, did give momentary alarm, and inflict some damage; and before the blockade was instituted profitable sorties were made from the Gulf ports by marauders which have since rotted and gaped in idleness and Summer sunshine; but even the redoubtable Capt. Coxetter, of the *Jeff. Davis*, is now a prisoner in a national fort, and the *Beauregard*, his second venture, is a prize of national sailors. The *Sumter* may still be floating; but, judging from its inactivity, has either exhausted its munitions, or has fallen victim to dissensions among its crew. But the *Sumter*, like the *Nashville*, lays claim to the exalted dignity of bearing a commission not as a privateer, but as man-of-war; and must be treated in a chapter separate from that the reader is now considering.

It is simply true, that notwithstanding the formidable catalogues of privateers and their whereabouts maintained by some of our contemporaries, that the shipping of Northern merchants traverses the ocean in all directions with almost the same security as it enjoyed twelve months ago, and that the apprehensions upon which extravagant rates of insurance were predicated, have not been verified. A powerful arm with which the loyal North was to be fatally stricken, has thus proved nerveless and impotent.

The Charter Election.

The election to-day is one of very great importance to the City, and should command the attention of every citizen. We have not the least doubt that a very large majority of our people are opposed to the reëlection of Mayor Wood. The only thing which will cause doubt in their minds as to the vote they shall cast, is doubt as to which is the strongest of the two candidates against him. Thousands of both political parties would vote for either Opdyke or Gunther, without regard to their political position, but governed solely by the consideration how best to defeat their common opponent. It is for the interest of each candidate to magnify his own strength, and having no special means of forming an opinion upon the subject, the great mass of voters are naturally puzzled as to the course by which their votes can be made most effective.

Of one thing we are well assured:—Mayor Wood regards Opdyke as his principal opponent,—the only one whose success he has any reason to apprehend. The whole effort of his organs and advocates is directed against him, the Tammany candidate not being deemed worthy of any special attention. The Mayor is too shrewd a politician to make a mistake on such a point as this; and we presume he is entirely right in his calculations.

The contest is between Opdyke and Wood, with a very excellent prospect of Opdyke's election. It is evident that Wood has lost much of the strength on which he has hitherto relied. It is impossible, indeed, that any man should hold a high official position for six years without alienating many friends, disappointing far more expectants than he can possibly satisfy, and creating many very bitter and influential enemies. It is very natural, therefore, that many of those who gave Wood his chief support two years ago should now abandon his cause. The German vote on which he has hitherto relied, is now divided,—the Irish phalanx is broken, and his organization is far less compact and perfect than it has been heretofore.

These considerations lead to the belief that he is weaker in this contest than the public is apt to assume. Mr. Opdyke is universally known as an intelligent, upright and loyal citizen, one who will discharge the duties of the office with vigor and efficiency, and with the most disinterested and exclusive devotion to the public welfare. He will have a vigorous and earnest support, and with proper effort on the part of his friends, will be elected.

The First Day of Congress.

Both branches of Congress got into working order yesterday, and both of them entered at once into the active duties of the session. The Senate was called to order at noon, and after the preliminary formalities, Mr. Trumbull immediately gave notice that he would to-day introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States. In the House, also, Mr. Eliot introduced resolutions, advising the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, to issue an order of general emancipation whenever such action should be demanded by military necessities—which resolutions were afterwards amended so as to apply only to the slaves of disloyal citizens. Other resolutions on the subject were offered by Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and by Thad. Stevens, of the same State, one looking to legislative and the other to military action on the question. These signs indicate that the slave question is likely to occupy the most prominent part in congressional discussion and action this session. If the vote on tabling Mr. Eliot's resolution is any indication of the divisions of parties, it would seem that opinion is pretty closely divided—at all events on military abolition. It is to be hoped that there will be no hasty and unconsiderd legislation on a question involving interests so vast, and principles so vital, and policy so untried, delicate and complicated.

In the House, several important cases involving the right of certain gentlemen to seats, were summarily decided. Horace Maynard, "American" member of last Congress, was sworn in as a representative of the Second District of Tennessee; Blair, of Western Virginia, was also sworn in; while the cases of Segar and Beach, of Virginia, and Foster, of North Carolina, were referred to the Committee on Elections. Blair, of Missouri, also offered a resolution that John W. Reid, of that State, be expelled for active disloyalty.

There was also much important general business disposed of. Capt. Wilkes was thanked for arresting the traitors, Mason and Slidell, and a resolution was passed that, whereas the rebels have confined Corcoran, a prisoner of war, in the cell of a felon, James M. Mason be similarly confined. This is a bit of punitive justice to one of the worst of the traitors, which will receive the approval of the whole country. Odell, of New-York, offered a similar resolution, which was also adopted, offsetting the rebel punishment of Col. Wood by a similar imprisonment of the conspirator, Slidell. Conkling, of this City, also offered a resolution to ascertain who was responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff. Some other miscellaneous and routine business was also disposed of. The President's Message was not sent in yesterday, but will doubtless be so in to-day.

There is evidently an earnest spirit pervading Congress, and a determination to bring all questions at once to the point of action. This augurs well for the session. It is to be hoped that the deliberations will be as harmonious as they will undoubtedly be high-spirited and patriotic.

Dangerous Precedents.

The right of the House of Representatives to measure the qualifications of its members is not to be disputed. The proper exercise of the right is one, however, which does not concern Congress alone, but may readily enlarge to the proportions of a National question. This is strikingly so at the present moment. The mass of the people of certain States are in armed insurrection against the Government. They have withdrawn their Representatives from Washington. Many of those who were elected from the insurgent States as members of either House, are now actually engaged in rebellion. The right and propriety of expelling these, are too palpable to be doubted. Equally clear is the propriety of admitting to seats in the House, those who, like Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, though coming from a disloyal State, was chosen by and properly represents a loyal constituency, and whose claim to recognition is as incontestable as that of Speaker Grow himself.

But there are cases now before the House essentially different from these in character. A member offers himself from North Carolina, who sets up no claim to represent any defined Congressional district; offers no proof that his constituency reaches the numbers required as a basis of representation, and beyond evidence which would not be heard in a court of justice to prove the value of a confederate bond, has nothing to sustain his demand to be treated as a legal representative of so many North Carolinians. The Clerk is accordingly understood to have declined to call the name of Mr. Charles G. Foster, as a member from the North State. But he *did* call the name of Mr. Joseph Segar, who with no better claim, offers to represent a portion of Eastern Virginia. We are as ready as any others to bear testimony to the loyalty, intelligence, and honest purposes of Mr. Segar. It is quite certain that his counsels would not be without value in the present anomalous period. But Mr. Segar makes no pretensions to an election agreeably to the forms of law. He proposes to represent Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the Eastern Shore—counties, the loyal population of which must be multiplied by twenty, to entitle it to a representative in Congress. He is not even a resident of the district he has improvised. As there are very clear provisions in regard to such matters in the Constitution, and in Acts of Congress, provisions with which Mr. Segar does not affect compliance, we shall sincerely regret to see him fill a seat in the present House. There is certainly no such necessity for his presence, as that thirteen thousand whites, a large body of whom have been in arms against the Government, should out-vote in the House one hundred and thirty thousand Northern loyalists.

The pretensions of the Senators and Representatives from Western Virginia are also provokingly ambiguous. They claimed seats last July as coming from the State of Virginia, and by a stretch of Parliamentary indulgence were, in the absence of other delegates, accepted in that character. But since July the section of the State which sent them has dissevered itself from Virginia, has erected an independent State Government, with the name and style of "Kanawha," and has consequently left the Senators and Representatives accredited to the extra session, without constituencies. It is evidently necessary that Congress shall take no action which may embarrass its judgment upon this subject hereafter. The President, through the Attorney-General, opposed the independent organization, and declined to recognize it. Nevertheless the project—so eager was the haste to repudiate that share of the debt of the Old Commonwealth, which would otherwise fall to its successor—was persisted in; the people, by a practically unanimous vote, decided upon a new State Government, and have created it. They must now elect in what character they shall appear before Congress. They certainly cannot fill two. They must either be the virgin State of Kanawha, demanding recognition or admission, or they must retain the *rôle* they filled, not discreditably, last Summer, of legatees and successors of the Old Dominion.

A Legal Anomaly—Our law reports, yesterday, contained the presentment of the unlicensed dram-selling nuisance, immediately followed by the case of Falconer, arrested for "street-preaching," and the facts are in such ludicrous juxtaposition as to provoke a word of comment. The question in Falconer's case, on the appeal to the Supreme Court, was one of jurisdiction; for the Court sustained the inferior authorities fully as to the arrest without warrant, and the infliction of a penalty, for the *misdemeanor* of lecturing on temperance in the streets, notwithstanding his license therefor, inasmuch as he was not "a minister or clergyman;" only that the offence was so grave that it should have been taken before the Court of Sessions—the Police Justice not having jurisdiction. And, on this ground the judgment was reversed.

The Grand Jury present the astounding fact that in the City—so virtuous and law-abiding as to "confine in a station-house over night, and the next day try and convict of a misdemeanor," a man who preaches against intemperance, not being "a minister or clergyman" —there are 9,000 unlicensed dram-shops, every sale of liquor from each being a misdemeanor, but with no arrests and no convictions; nay, with a formidable conspiracy of the offenders to forestall or prevent all administration of justice as to the liquor interest! It may be right to stop the mouth of a layman who has some technical disqualification for "street preaching" against bad whisky and worse whisky-dealers, but it is clearly wrong to suffer wide-spread contempt for law to go unpunished year after year, under the very noses of our public authorities. There could not be a more striking illustration of the demoralization that has befallen our City Government than is thus presented.

A Loud Cackle over a [illegible] Pap.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is in ecstacies over a windfall that has happened to him in the shape of a bit of official pap. The Board of Canvassers has ordered the return of votes cast at the last election, which we published two days ago, to be advertised in its columns *exclusively!* The *Herald* is as tickled as a small boy with a new drum. It sings the praises of the Board of Canvassers, whom it considers the wisest and most virtuous body of men ever assembled on this continent, and is especially exuberant over one of them, a benighted individual named Blunt, who seems to have supposed the *Herald* the only newspaper of any circulation in this City. His remark on this subject seems to have been a perfect godsend to the *Herald*, which will puff him for a year to come by way of reward. We hope his character is good enough not to be injured by such a process.

As to this matter of circulation, we propose to bring the *Herald* to a practical test of its own veracity. For the last month or two it has been laboring very diligently to create the impression that it was rapidly absorbing all the patronage of the City, and that its daily circulation was larger than that of all the other papers put together. Here are a few of its assertions on this subject:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, *they both of them distribute somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand daily.* Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have one-half so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high* as one hundred and thirty-five thousand. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond twenty-five thousand dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded one hundred thousand every day.*

The *Herald* knows whether these statements concerning its own circulation are true or false. Unless, therefore, it was deliberately and intentionally uttering falsehoods on the subject, it can have no hesitation in backing up its assertions in regard to itself;—and we will at the same time give it a chance to test the truth of its assertions concerning the Times. Taking the average daily issue of both papers (Sundays excepted) for the last three, or six months—we offer the *Herald* the following wager:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is not	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the Times average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000
$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the Times is larger than that of the Herald.*	

We propose that one-half this aggregate amount ($12,500) shall be deposited in bank, to be forfeited if either party retreats;—and the whole amount won by either party shall be handed over for the relief of the families of volunteers who have gone to the war. Each party shall appoint one person and these two a third to examine and decide the question.

Now, here is a chance for the *Herald* to vindicate its veracity, to establish the fact of its immense circulation, and to confer a lasting benefit on a very deserving class of our people. *If it believes its own assertions*, it cannot hesitate at once to accept our offer.

Sticking to it.—The *Herald* has been ringing the changes for the last few days on the assertion that Mr. Opdyke was present at the Sumner meeting; that he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents, sitting side by side with Dr. Cheever and Oliver Johnson, and that he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

Mr. Opdyke sent to the editor of the *Herald* the following card, which he refused to publish:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir: You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. Sumner made his address upon the rebellion. *I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such or to allow my name to be used.* It was undoubtedly used by an enemy for the purpose of doing me injury. I am not, and never have been, an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge Cowles at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice. Very truly yours,

GEO. OPDYKE.

Sunday Evening, Dec. 1, 1861.

In spite of this distinct and explicit denial, the *Herald* repeats its original assertion, as if no human being had ever disputed it. This is lying systematically and for a purpose.

A Few Figures.—It requires but a glance at the figures to convince every thinking man that Mr. Gunther can have no reasonable hope of even a very large proportionate vote.

Two years ago, Wood, the Mozart candidate received 30,000 votes. Havemeyer, the Tammany nominee, got 26,000 votes, leaving Wood a clear majority of 4,000.

Now it is out of the question for Gunther to expect anything approaching to the strength exhibited by Mr. Havemeyer, since a large number of Republicans voted for the latter who would not throw away their votes a second time.

In 1860, the City vote was: Republican 34,200; Tammany, 29,800; Mozart, 26,900, thus showing that the Republicans united could beat either of the Democratic wings divided as they now are.

But again in the November election, Brown and Vultz taken together and sustained by the Republicans, the People's Union, the German Union League and the Tax-payers, got for the Sheriffalty, 26,105 votes; Lynch, (Mozarter,) 21,955 votes; Tweed, (Tammanyite,) 11,915 votes.

These figures conclusively prove that Mr. Opdyke, who now has all the combined support given at the November election to Brown and Vultz in shares, can beat Wood, even allowing the latter an accession of 4,000 votes, which will not certainly come from the Republican and Union ranks. Now, even allow Mr. Gunther an increase of 5,000 votes, *taken from Mr. Wood's Lynch vote, and he is still beaten!*

But how stands Mr. Opdyke, if we count the reinforcement of 5,000 convert votes which are to be confidently expected for him, in addition to the Republican and Union strength of November? We must give him 31,105 votes, and even that is less by some 3,000 than the consolidated Republican strength of 1860!

Let us add these 5,000 to the 16,000 cast for Brown alone in November, and we have [illegible] for Mr. Opdyke, or 1,000 beyond the vote bestowed on Lynch.

Who can doubt, then, that one Republican and Union effort to-day will, gloriously, elect George Opdyke, and prove to the country that New-York is not the Secessionist City she will be called should she once more bend her neck to the yoke of Fernando Wood.

Congress and Capt. Wilkes.—Congress has signalized its first sitting by passing a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes for the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Nothing is more natural than that which is uppermost in the public mind should leap to expression through the voice of the people's Representatives. In thus putting on record a formal approval of an act which has called forth universal public satisfaction, there is, of course, no intention to prejudge a case on which neither our own nor the British Government has as yet pronounced an opinion, and which is now properly a matter of diplomacy alone. We all liked the bold deed, and we liked it all the better because it seemed to be perfectly justified by the principles and precedents of international law. Should it *not* be so justified, there can be no hesitation as to the course to be pursued—however gratifying the seizure of the rebel Ambassadors may have been, it is not worth the sacrifice of a single principle of the public morality of nations. Meanwhile, we can, of course, but await further developments. The resolution of thanks which Congress has voted to Capt. Wilkes, therefore, embodies a perfectly just sentiment, without at all binding the policy of the Government, or embarrassing the Secretary of State in the pursuit of such a course as, on a full examination of the question in all its bearings, may seem to be dictated by right and the law of nations.

Our Ocean Steamers.—We understand that the American mail-steamer *Fulton*, which was to sail next Saturday for Southampton and Havre, has been withdrawn, in consequence of the lack of business. A good deal of uneasiness has been created among shippers, as well as among persons designing to go to Europe, by the utter lack of protection for any of our vessels on the main track to Europe. The rebel privateer *Nashville* was at Southampton on the 20th of November, and it was generally understood that she was intending to cruise against American vessels on the European coast. Some fears have been expressed lest she should capture the *Arago*, with Gen. Scott and Thurlow Weed on board, but there is little danger of this. The *Arago* was due at Southampton on the 21st, and there was no probability of the *Nashville's* leaving before that time.

Why would it not be well for the Government to charter the *Fulton* and use her for the protection of our commerce on the Atlantic? She is admirably adapted to such service and is not now required for any other. A very few days would suffice to fit her for it, and some provision of the kind is greatly needed. When these vessels were built, the contingency of their being required for Government purposes was kept in view. This matter is worthy the attention of the Navy Department. We presume that the present commander of the *Fulton* would gladly take her out on such a cruise, and within a week the requisite number of guns and of men could be put on board.

☞ Placards of all kinds will be issued today, announcing the withdrawal of candidates, &c., &c. The probability is that nine-tenths of them will be forgeries. The safest way is to pay no attention to anything of the kind.

☞ A foolish story has been put in circulation that Mr. Opdyke refused to subscribe to the fund in the aid of the Irish Brigade. It is not true. He gave the same donation to that object as Mayor Wood.

The Eighteenth Ward.—In speaking yesterday of Mr. S. B. Ruggles as a candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward, we were not aware of the fact that Mr. Ottiwell, who is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, was the Republican candidate. Mr. Ottiwell is a gentleman of highly respectable character, and has discharged the duties of his position with ability and eminent fidelity. We regret that two candidates so well qualified for the post should be running against each other, as it would be highly desirable for the sake of the City that *both* should be elected. This, however, is out of the question. We can have the services of only one of them—and which it shall be every citizen must determine for himself.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from Panama, has arrived.

The Indians are again committing depredations in Humboldt County. Several whites have been murdered, and others shockingly mutilated.

Crushed Sugar is selling at 14½. Butter, 30c. Candles, 22c.

A cargo of Sugar from Cuba, to-day, was sold at 10½c.

Sandwich Island dates, of the 9th inst., are received. Fifty-three whalers had arrived at Honolulu.

The reports of the whalers were more favorable than last year, the oil for each ship averaging 779 barrels.

The Santa Fe Mail.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Dec. 2.

The Santa Fé and Canon City mail, with dates to the 20th ult., arrived Saturday night.

Gen. Hatch and Capt. Grover came passengers *en route* for Washington.

A petition for the establishment of a semi weekly mail between Santa Fé and Independence, has gone signed by citizens of Santa Fé, and will be forwarded to the Post-office Department.

Col. Canby has ordered the establishment of a new post at Galino, twenty miles west of Albequan, for the protection of that section of the country against Indian incursions.

Sleighing at Montreal.

Montreal, Monday, Dec. 2.

There was a heavy fall of snow here last evening. To-day the sleighing is good.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

Indeed, the world moves, and rapidly, too—more rapidly than old GALILEO dreamed it did. He counted its revolutions only by measures of time. He was right and wrong, both. Far as he was in advance with his great idea, he was yet far short of the vast reality. Perhaps it was well for him that he had not preconceived the idea of recording the momentum of the orbit by the events which transpired on its surface; for if he had, the Fathers of the Church might just have let him off with so simple a penalty as a recantation of the heresy. Suppose the old astronomer had foretold that, in so many ages, the world would move away from the recollection of themselves, or remembered them only as his persecutors! Not all the disavowals he could have framed would have saved him from the tortures of the dungeon. He were literally dead to the world after that.

Two years ago to-morrow, not far from this Capital of the nation, an old man was the centre of an army more vast in its proportions (when measured by the necessities of the occasion) than that which now clusters around Washington. Like GALILEO, he had believed that the world was moving. Not content with that, however, he had madly endeavored to accelerate its progress by adding the impetuous momentum of his own restless mind. Though the world was moving, it was moving slowly—so slowly that the rash old man was crushed against its impenetrable sides, and, borne from the conflict he had precipitated, a mangled and disfigured body, toward which the slowly-moving world pointed its finger of warning, half in contempt for his madness, half in pity for his folly, but all in anger for his infatuation. When the half-madman and all martyr rode upon his coffin to the gallows, to expiate the crime of having hoped for the emancipation of his fellow-men from a bondage that cursed both them and the nation, the world thought that it had recovered from the shock of the blow he had inflicted, and that it might for perhaps as many ages as had intervened between GALILEO and the doomed culprit of Harper's Ferry, roll on unmoved with its accustomed slow and measured pace. The world thought that the rope had tied up all future heroes and thinkers, and that it might settle back into the old way of blessing the executioner and cursing the condemned, and no voice should be raised in denunciation of the halter and in vindication of the criminal. The Fathers of [illegible] slumbered in peace when GALILEO retracted his [illegible], and with his tongue gave the lie to his instincts. So the world was quiet, or thought itself at rest, when the coffin of JOHN BROWN went through the long files of armed men that Virginia mustered to recover possession of the territory he so suddenly wrested from her grasp. How much mistaken the world was—how much indeed. In only two years it has traversed a space so vast—if measured by events—that the mind can hardly compass the distance that spreads away back, and back, and back to its point of departure. Only two years, and men that then looked upon JOHN BROWN as a martyr, or excused him as a fanatic, or censured him as a precipitant, are to assemble together to commemorate the event of his death as one of the great epochs of history. Frail and human, and rash and fanatic, and precipitant as he was, the world has recorded that he gave it a lusty thrust, and a momentum that all the conservatives and holdbacks of the age and the nation have in vain sought to diminish. So, to-morrow evening, the minds of the nation will think his praises, and utter them, too, here in the Capitol, where a quarter of a million of armed and resolute men have encamped to defend the nation against the assaults of that very institution he died to destroy. We talk always of the justice of Providence, and the wisdom that prompts the divine action. Do we realize, as we ought, that in the rash attempt of JOHN BROWN, in his trial, in the torture he endured so calmly, in the death he so bravely met, and the speedy annihilation of his judges and executioners, and the institutions of which they were the creatures—we have the greatest and most striking embodiment of Divine retribution to which man can point? With his history before us—with the example of his courage and his trust—with the speedy fulfillment of his hopes, and the crowning glory of his atonement so vividly symboled in the events that have since transpired, who will question the inspiration that guided the sufferer of Charlestown; who will doubt he had felt that

> "Whether on the scaffold high,
> Or in the battle's van,
> *The noblest death that man can die*
> *Is when he dies for man;*"

and that, moved by the recollections of the fact, he had acted his part, under the high guidance of a *belief*, and not from the vague promptings of an impulse?

Congress meets to-morrow, too. Congress two years ago—(how natural these comparisons run together)—repudiated the acts of JOHN BROWN, and sought alike to reject or to smother, or to ignore their legitimate sequence. Congress to-morrow will begin to undo all that. Its first act will be to vote money and men to maintain the struggle which he commenced. The President—(the office never dies, you know, and will not, though a dozen BUCHANANS may endeavor to commit suicide)—will recommend a high mausoleum to the memory of the man who died on the scaffold. Not indeed in direct terms will he say, "Build a shaft to the memory of JOHN BROWN." That were too direct even for the blunt directness of honest ABE. But, nevertheless, he will say it, and the Congress will sanction by its vote the recommendation of the Executive.

To-morrow, too, the great Secretaries will send to Congress their reports. The privy seal will be attached to each, and each will have the prestige and sanction of the Administration—of the Government of the nation. And of each there will be little else than a contribution to the monument that the nation is erecting over the moldering remains of a man—a monument that threatens to be so broad at its base, so towering in height and so majestic in its proportions, as to obliterate even the memory of the man, and to become the memorial of itself rather than of the mortal being and the events from which it had its birth. Secretary CAMERON will lay the corner-stone of the structure in the declaration that this war we are waging for a National existence shall crush the insects that have been eating out the vitals of our system. Secretary CHASE will bring to its increase a vast pile of debt—a debt that posterity must incur as a penalty for the sins of their ancestors. Secretary SEWARD must add the records of State, to show how fatally we have erred and, how long and patient must be our atonement. The tribute of Secretary SMITH will be to transfer the untold millions of acres of the public domain to the thousands upon thousands whose money are among the archives of his bureau. Secretary BLAIR will furnish to the towering mass the violated sanctity of his department—trusts violated to preserve the remnant of freedom we yet enjoy. Around the base Secretary WELLS will group the shattered hulks of our once all-pervading commerce, and, above all, Secretary BATES will wave the black banner of martial law, beneath which Justice and Personal Rights have been smothered, or, for a time, forgotten. Who, two years ago, saw through the driving sleet that swept past the funeral cortege of JOHN BROWN, and had a vision of this huge pile towering over the peaks of the Adirondack, penetrating the clouds, its pinnacle lost in the vapor and mists whence came the sleet down upon the rude coffin and the simple mound that inclosed and covered the silent anticipator of the future? Not many, indeed, could see as he saw, and hear as he heard. Few in numbers and weak in position were they then. They were prudent to pay their tribute to the dead amid the wild and repelling solitudes where he had grown strong in faith, and whence he had gone forth to give to the world the example of a high trust and a mortal sacrifice such as the world has rarely witnessed. *They* were forward then—they are laggards now; for the world has grasped their thoughts, and forgotten them. Even the politicians that disclaimed, and shrugged their shoulders, and sneaked away in the dark aisles of noncommittalism, have passed by the measures of two years ago, and now move at the head of the procession. They are filling the Capitol—they have swept away prejudices, and fears, and uncertainties, and have come out foremost among the foremost. They do not shrink away now, as of old, at the mention of a name; they do not scruple at the pronouncement of a cause, nor tremble at the prospect of a result. After all, how strong, how impulsive, how effective, was the blow of the gray-haired man—how his eagle eye spanned the illimitable realms of space, and saw its distance melting away before his self-sacrificing spirit. Who, hereafter, will say that a life is wasted, because an immortal spirit is launched into eternity? Life is not merely a physical existence—death is not always an eternal sleep.

> "Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
> Was not written of the soul."

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SKIDDY.

Three Men Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

It seems that the accident which happened on board of the steamer *Francis Skiddy* a few nights since was more serious than was at first supposed. One of the boilers of the *Skiddy* exploded, by reason of her coming in collision with the schooner *W. W. Reynolds*, of Poughkeepsie. The boom of the schooner entered the side of the *Skiddy* and stove in one of her boilers. The consequence was an explosion on the *Skiddy*, which killed two persons outright; another was fatally injured and several seriously scalded. The schooner was proceeding in the same direction as the steamer and carried no lights—consequently, the pilot on the steamer did not discover her until a collision was inevitable. The names of the killed were ISAAC BLOOMER and URIAH BARRITT. ROBERT HARDEE, the cook was so seriously scalded that he died soon after. A man named SIPLEY was burned to such an extent that he cannot recover.

The Night Before Election.

So far as public appearances went, last night was a very quiet one amongst the politicians; but, at their head-quarters and other places of resort for transacting their peculiar kind of business, they were as busy as bees. There was all the machinery of ticket-distributing to be set in motion and "oiled;" the arrangements about polling booths to be completed; the last finishing-touches to be put to little private combinations amongst individuals and cliques, the results of which will be discovered early this evening. These things are not done openly, though, and consequently attract no attention from the uninitiated. Wherever a knot of politicians met, in the street or a refreshment-saloon, they canvassed the possible upshot of the election, of course. It was universally conceded that WOOD could hardly fail to run strongly, whilst few believed that GUNTHER had the ghost of a chance. The general tendency of popular faith, however, was unquestionably in favor of GEORGE OPDYKE. The nearer the crisis of the struggle approaches the more enthusiastically his friends flock around his standard.

Among the masses most keenly alive to the issue, are our German American citizens, and never, perhaps, were they so active in the political canvass, before. The appearance of the German dailies is a stunning display of black-letter advertisements, and the appeals denunciatory, sarcastic, arithmetical and argumentative that they contain, would furnish forth a whole Anthology of Teutonic word-craft.

The outward and visible signs are not in excess of the inner life and motion, and aspect of the German Wards of the City last night presented a scene of bustle and preparation, portending the struggle of to-day. Every saloon, club, concert-room, "kneipe" or small dram-shop, was broken out, on every wall, with an eruption of huge placards, on which the names of divers candidates, in biggest type, looked like the most alarming and inveterate symptoms of the disease-political.

Messrs. OPDYKE and GUNTHER were not allowed to cross the field unhonored and unsung, and FERNANDO WOOD, as a name, became positively epidemic.

Coming in between, here and there shot forth upon the view, the name of "OPDYKE!" like "Up Guards, and at them!" in the last hours of Waterloo, "GUNTHER," like BLUCHER, advancing on the flank to turn the fortunes of the day.

On the call of Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee, of which Messrs. J. C. STEINHEIMER and H. RICHARD are Secretaries, the German Republican Clubs met in each Ward, and to the inspiration of eloquent and skillful speakers, marshalled their hosts, for this day's service, under the banner of GEORGE OPDYKE.

In several of the Wards, the branch Clubs of the German Union League, did likewise, to the same extent.

A few Wards rejoiced in the premature jubilations of Gunther Clubs and Independent Union Clubs, and in all directions, similar titles were applied to organizations working in Senatorial Districts and under cover of Aldermanic and Councilmanic nominations for FERNANDO, whose "secret service" was still more diligently at work, however, in hundreds of nooks and corners known to "the rosy god," while thousands of innocent souls were making themselves hoarse elsewhere, with speeches and hurrahs.

On all sides the most daring bets were offered, in a Pickwickian sense, for otherwise they would have forfeited votes; and some enthusiastic parties made fearful allegations against one or two of the candidates. Taking all the Wards together, Mr. OPDYKE certainly had the greatest number of open supporters.

The calculations of the result here and there promulged by a class of persons who always know to a cipher exactly the number of votes each candidate can get, and are, consequently, gaped at with awe and entirely implicit reliance by their less gifted neighbors, were various, the partisan of each nominee proving with ease and most triumphantly that none but his favorite stood the ghost of a chance.

Candidates Declined.

The following gentlemen have declined the nominations tendered them: JOHN A. WEEKS has declined the nomination for Alderman of the Fourteenth District, tendered him by the Taxpayers' Association. ABRAHAM LENT, B. L. SOLOMON, S. T. RUSSELL, GEO. GRISWOLD, E. J. COLGATE and J. T. JOHNSON have declined the nomination for Councilmen of the Sixth District, tendered them by the Taxpayers. In publishing a list of candidates, yesterday, by mistake Mr. H. H. ADAMS appeared, as having received the Mozart and Tammany nominations for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. JAMES A. CAWLIN should have appeared in that connection. FREDERICK E. MATHER has received the Tammany, Mozart and Syracuse Union nominations for Inspector in the Eighteenth Ward.

Gen. Fremont at the Astor House.

The Astor House was very quiet, yesterday, Gen. FREMONT devoting most of the day to business of chiefly private interest. However, a number of calls were made during the forenoon. Among those who paid their respects were Assistant Commissary-General WELCH, Messrs. ROBINSON, WM. H. ASPINWALL, GEORGE W. CURTIS, and SYDNEY H. GAY. The noted dramatist and delineator, BARNEY WILLIAMS, was not the least observed or the least agreeable of the visitors.

After four o'clock in the afternoon, none but most intimate friends were admitted to Gen. FREMONT's apartments, and at an early hour in the evening visits were excluded altogether.

It is understood that preparations are in progress for such further testimonials of good will on the part of various organizations as can be made to accord with the peculiar circumstances by which Gen. FREMONT finds himself surrounded.

The Capt. Wilkes' Reception.

Commodore WILKES, yesterday, removed his quarters from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Brevoort House. He was there visited by a few friends, and by the Joint Committee of the Common Council, who have his public reception in charge. The Committee, after a brief interview, were informed that Capt. WILKES would appoint a day for the reception as soon as possible. Capt. WILKES passed the night at Staten Island, but will return with his wife and family to the Brevoort about noon to-day.

Insurance on American Vessels.

The Underwriters, yesterday, reviewed their action of Saturday, and finally resolved, for the present, to insure American vessels leaving this port at the extra rate of 2 per cent., while charging a 5-percent war-risk on all vessels due on the coast of England on or about the 20th of November—the time of the reported arrival of the pirate *Nashville* at Southampton.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, THE AFFAIR AT TYBEE ISLAND, &c., &c

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—A most interesting letter from England, showing what action England is likely to take in regard to the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL by the step she took to prevent it—Interesting and important news from Canada, the measures taken for the fortification of the Provinces, &c., &c.

V—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Mails by the *Canada*—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race—Sailing of a large steamer for the rebel States, loaded with War Munitions—Arrival at Southampton of the Pirate Steamer *Nashville*—Destruction of a New-York ship at sea by the Pirates of the *Nashville*—The Strength of the Expedition against Mexico—Departure of the Expedition to Mexico, &c.

VI—THE PULPIT AND THE REBELLION—Sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day by Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Chapin, Burchard, Raphall, Tyng, Hawks, Osgood, Cohen, Cheever, Thompson, Bartlett, Parker, Smith Adams, Williams, Hague, Vinton, Spring, Gillette.

VII—LEADING ARTICLES—Secretary Chase's Forthcoming Report—A South Carolina Protest—The Fight at Fort Pickens—Rebel Ingratitude—England on the United States—The Social Organization of the South—Philologic Compensation—The Mission of the Stone Fleet, &c., &c.

VIII—OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP—The Fight and Fort Pickens, and a Description of the Battle-ground—The Affair at Tybee Island—The War in the West—Together with other Letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

IX—NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting extracts from rebel newspapers—Bold Protest in Charleston against Confederate Tyranny—Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee—The Cotton Problem—Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia—Another Commercial Convention, etc., etc.

X—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK, relative to the state of the country—Full and accurate List of the Delegates to the Thirty-seventh Congress, etc., etc.

XI—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.'s Family Sewing Machines are now justly accorded the preeminence. This Company have just added to their stock a splendid variety of "Lock-Stitch" Machines, greatly in advance of all others of that class. Purchasers can now choose between the best of each class at No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

MORRIS—MOORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, GEORGE DAVENPORT MORRIS to MARI LOUISA, second eldest daughter of James Moore, Esq., all of this City.

GILBERT—HANNA.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. James B. Herrick, GABRIEL L. GILBERT to Miss JENNIE M. H. HANNA, eldest daughter of the late John A. Hanna, all of this City.

DIED.

BRAUTIGAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, CONRAD BRAUTIGAM, aged 51 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVISON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, EDWARD, youngest son of Elias E. and Lucinda Davison, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 74 West 47th-st.

MCINTIRE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, ELVIRA T., wife of Henry E. McIntire, and daughter of William B. Hatch, aged 29 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 277 Madison-st., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, GEORGE E. TAYLOR, son of the late George W. Taylor.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James G. Spencer, No. 85 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, of consumption, STEPHEN C. MILLER, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

AINSLIE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 1, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Robert Ainslie, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, R. J. Thorne and Richard Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 Madison-av., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 2, of consumption, REBECCA J., wife of Samuel T. Williams, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 178 West 11th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

O'REILLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, JAMES A. O'REILLY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

ACRES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 2, ELIZABETH W. ACRES, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maria B. Munroe, No. 323 Fulton-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, at the residence of her father, on Washington-av., suddenly, HENRIETTA, only daughter of Henry and Sarah Taney, aged 13 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., from the Chapel of the Clinton-av. Congregational Church.

HETFIELD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, suddenly, of erysipelas, ALFRED R. HETFIELD, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock.

PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 30, HENRY MELVILLE, only child of Thos. Mellville and the late Elizabeth V. Prentiss, aged 2 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

GURNEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, suddenly, JOSEPH G. GURNEY, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 20 Centre-st., Newark, N. J. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BRUNS.—In East Bridgeport, on Thursday, Nov. 28, of inflammation of the brain, CHARLES E., only remaining child of the late Charles G. Bruns, aged 8 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

MILIGAN.—In Washington, on Sunday, Dec. 1, ADDIE T., wife of Capt. Samuel G. Miligan, U. S. A., in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIBELL.—In Aurora, Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of W. T. Sherer, of diphtheria, J. WILLIE, infant son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell, aged 1 year and 9 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 623.—Dec. 2, 1861.
72, 48, 39, 42, 8, 40, 75, 57, 51, 28, 67, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 624.—Dec. 2, 1861.
43, 37, 28, 39, 38, 48, 77, 18, 63, 72, 1, 9, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 34 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

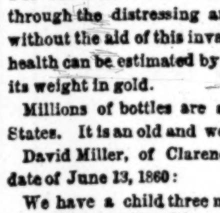
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the dépôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 548 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

A FEW ABLE BODIED RECRUITS ARE wanted to fill up a regiment now at the seat of war, and for which a liberal sum will be paid. Any one who has or can obtain men will please address INQUIRER, Box No. 2,137 Post-office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

NEATLY DECORATED FRENCH CHINA
DINNER SETS AT $7 and upwards.
NEATLY DECORATED FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS AT $5 and upwards.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
In great variety.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County: Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, WM. D. WADDINGTON, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MANCHOT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HUELAT, E. E. ELLSEY, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE, PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE UNION, AND TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SUSTAINING THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY!
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
ANSON WILLIS, Chairman.
SAMUEL WEIR, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

> "A new era is approaching,
> All hail the bright morn,
> When all Columbia's fair daughters
> Will be by Union adorned."

THE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION REGULAR NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
ANDREW LEWIS, President.
DR. R. B. BRADFORD, ROBERT H. CORBETT, } Vice Presidents.
WM. H. TRAVERS, Treasurer.
ASA B. GARDENER, WILLIAM BEADLE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS,
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary,
People's Union Association.
ERASMUS STERLING, Chairman, A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary. } Nominating Convention.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID McADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner.
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.
For Inspector.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees.
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
EVERT P. ELLSEY, HENRY HEWLETT, } Secretaries.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD R. PHELPS, Chairman.
JOHN E. AYRES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
A. B. PURDY, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the third day of December, 1861.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

A Mayor, in place of Fernando Wood.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards, in place of J. Sherman Brownell, deceased.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation, viz: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

A Constable in the Ist Ward, in place of Andrew Leary, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable in the IXth Ward, in place of Thomas Farrell, elected at the last Charter election, and who failed to qualify.

A Constable, in the XVIth Ward, in place of Benjamin J. Carr, deceased.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And officers to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School offices of the several Wards by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.
Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS for the XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward. For Alderman, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. For Councilmen, THOMAS STEVENSON, GEORGE ROSS, ABRAHAM LENT, JOHN B. RYER, ALEXANDER H. KEECH, WILLIAM ORTON. For School Commissioner, WILLIAM E. CURTIS. For Trustees, WM. H. NEILSON, JAS. W. UNDERHILL. For Inspector, HENRY J. SCUDDER. WM. G. LAMBERT, Chairman.
D. HENNESSY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLES' UNION Nominations for the Seventh Senatorial District, (Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.)
FOR COUNCILMEN.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN COOPER, JR., MICHAEL SNYDER,
THOMAS OGILVIE, HAMLIN BABCOCK.

POLITICAL.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S UNION, (SYRACUSE,)
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC,
RENT AND TAXPAYERS',
GERMAN UNION LEAGUE,
TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION,
AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

21ST WARD.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL UNION
NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
ANDREW V. STOUT.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOLS.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICANS'
CANDIDATE
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert all the influence in our power to insure the return of such men to the Common Council *as are known to us for their respectability and integrity*, do cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN D. OTTIWELL for Alderman, and cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the TAXPAYERS and others, who are desirous of coöperating with us in our endeavors to attain the object above mentioned; and from our personal knowledge of his character we feel justified in representing that he is in every way qualified to represent the constituency in which he resides.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
EDWARD P. COWLES,
JOHN S. COCKS,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,
DAVID S. DODGE, M. D.
SAMUEL H. ST. JOHN,
JAMES M. CROSS,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,
PAUL AIMEND,
JACOB L. SEIXAS,
JAMES H. ADAMS,
S. DAVIDSON,
T. H. FLETCHER,
DUDLEY PERSSE,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
JOS. DESBARANTS,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW,
S. J. MACY,
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.
SAMUEL R. MABBATT,
WM. W. NORTHROP,
JOB L. BLACK,
B. G. AIMEND,
LEONARD GATES,
JOHN BLACKETT,
ROBERT PARKHILL,
PETER McFADDEN,
M. DAVIDSON,
EMIL KERCHNER,
GEO. H. METCALFE,
and 300 others.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of having an honest and capable man elected as Alderman of this District, the undersigned, waiving all political preferences, urge you to vote for Mr. GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, who has always resided in this District, and has a large interest in the same, and in the welfare of the City. If he is elected we feel confident that his influence will be felt, retrenchment in municipal expenditures insured, and dishonesty, fraud and corruption combated and exposed.

We therefore, respectfully urge you to vote for George A. Jeremiah, for Alderman. We believe he will be elected, as he should be, by a large majority.

M. M. QUACKENBOS,
OTIS D. SWAN,
BENJ. R. WINTHROP,
JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
WILLIAM HIBBARD, M. D.,
CHARLES HORTON,
A. H. GALE,
M. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
JAMES L. TODD,
HENRY A. CASSABEER,
JAMES PHYFE,
J. J. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN H. ABEEL,
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOHN McCAHILL,
RICHARD A. READING,
WM. H. HOOPLE,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
DAVID CODWISE,
JOHN S. GILES.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS
FOR
SCHOOL OFFICERS
OF THE
NINTH WARD.
For Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
ELLERY DENISON, M. D.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
TWENTIETH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilman,
ALFRED R. BOOTH.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

ROORBACKS EXPOSED!

I am authorized by
C. GODFREY GUNTHER
to say that the
OPDYKE ROORBACKS,
charging him with membership of a secession Club, participating in secession movements and attempts to incite a secession riot—and the
WOOD ROORBACKS,
charging him with attempts to proscribe men on account of their religious faith, are, each and all, totally and absolutely false. ELIJAH F. PURDY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. Chairman Gen. Com.

PEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
DR. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
DAVID CLARK, JAMES L. MILLER, } Vice President.
WM. E. FROST, THOS. J. HALL, } Secretaries.
JOHN HOOPE, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen,
VIth Senatorial District,
IXth, XVth, XVIth, and XVIIIth Wards,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
GEORGE L. CANNON,
ALEXANDER J. SHAW,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Headquarters "Central Committee National Union Club," corner Broadway and 8th-st. Rooms open day and evening. JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention. JOSEPH FORBES, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretaries; STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

MOZART HALL	TAMMANY HALL
MICHAEL KANE, Chair'n.	ISAAC H. BROWN, Chair.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec.	JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—A CARD.
No. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, Dec. 2, 1861.

RICHARD MURPHY—*Dear Sir:* I have great pleasure in resigning as candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth District in your favor, and shall throw my influence in your behalf in to-morrow's election.
EDWARD L. CORLIES.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNION,
TAXPAYERS, and
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
School Trustees,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
GEORGE P. STUTZMAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—A ticket headed "Samuel B. Ruggles" for Alderman of your Ward, has on my name as a candidate for Councilman. Not having given any authority for thus using my name, I take this method of notifying the voters of the Ward that I am not a candidate for the position, and request all parties having such tickets not to vote them. Proper tickets can be procured at the election boxes on Tuesday. GEO. BRIGGS.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—STAND FIRM.—This is to assure my friends that the report of my withdrawal, circulated by my opponents, is false, and is only an evidence of their utter despair as success. I am not only a candidate until sundown on election day, but know that my success is certain.
JAMES BAGLEY.

REPUBLICAN CANVASSERS IN THE several Election Districts of the City—Keep your eyes skinned!
ELECTOR.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL,
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of [illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 2
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 2
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 5 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Northern Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Southern Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SMITH & BROTHERS
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, (and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application.

AT PAINE'S BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students, from City or country, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, for $10; Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; ladies writing, $2—20 lessons. Aside from the usefulness and beauty of the art of writing, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. PAINE. In addition to so large a number of our lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. PAINE, which has penetrated into our country towns.—*Providence Transcript.*

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 806 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSsessing manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY, A GOOD READER, AND ACCUSTOMED to tuition, would be happy to instruct in English, French and music. References of the highest respectability. Remuneration in board if agreeable. Address O. P., Madison-square Post-office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, CAPABLE OF instructing young children in French and music, would like to find a suitable place; salary no object; can give first-class references. Address M. B., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

THE "11 O" CLOCK,
Nos. 21 Wall and 2 Broad sts., will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4. C. W. McMURTRIE, Supt.
"Free Lunch all Day."

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURNISHING GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at UNION ADAMS', No. 637 BROADWAY.

5,000 YARDS OF WOOL DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
WORTH 25 CENTS.
ALSO, ALL OF THE PREVAILING STYLES OF SEASONABLE FABRICS for LADIES' DRESSES equally cheap,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
From recent CASH AUCTION SALES, very cheap. Also, the NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKS, and other WINTER GARMENTS of the prevailing styles, can be obtained at below the ruling market prices at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEALSKIN CLOAKS—IN ALL COLORS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th st.
Having purchased a large BANKRUPT STOCK of desirable Goods at a large discount from the original cost, we shall offer it for sale,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1861.
This Bankrupt Stock consists of
LINEN GOODS of all kinds, such as
Table-cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, PLAID CAMBRICS, &c.,
PAPER CAMBRICS, and other dress linings.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, (extra wide.)
HOOP SKIRTS, in every size.
CORSETS, Ladies' Corsets, all sizes and colors.
UNDER VESTS and DRAWERS for ladies and gentlemen.
UNDER VESTS and DRAWERS for Misses.

HOSIERY and GLOVES of every size and color, for Ladies', gentlemen's and children's use.
KID GLOVES, (real Paris quality,) 63 cents.
GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS, at extremely low prices.
HOSE, Ladies' heavy-ribbed Rose, very cheap.

EMBROIDERIES, a full line: Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Infants' Waists, Cambric Edging, &c.
LACE VEILS, 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., to $1.
VEILS, Pusher Lace Veils, very cheap.
MAGIC RUFFLING, all widths.

RIBBONS. This stock contains the largest variety of plain and fancy Ribbons that can be found in this City; also, Velvet Ribbons.
HATS, ladies' and misses' Straw and Felt Hats.
FLOWERS, Paris Flowers in every style.
RUCHES, 12c., 15c., 18c., 21c. and 25c.

Yankee Notions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Buttons, Combs, &c.
Linen Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 25c.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

RICH BROWN WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons velvet cloaks and sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on Monday, 25th inst., at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER cloaks, from $8 to $14, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

ELEGANT DRAB WOOLLEN VELVET CLOAKS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.
$150,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE COST,
Before the end of this year.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire Stock within this time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED
to the Stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,
Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. ALSO,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE, DESKS, &c.
NOTE.
The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Garments, PURCHASED OF A FIRM Retiring from the business. Sales will continue this week at
50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
The articles, consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked.
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embroidered.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c., &c.
Will be specially exhibited in the LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Several large invoices of very choice and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at auction, will be offered
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, DEC. 2,
At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at retail,
A Large Lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:

300 Shawls at $15	Worth $20
200 Shawls at $18	Worth $27
100 Shawls at $20	Worth $30
ALSO,	
300 Wool Shawls at $6	Worth $10
300 Wool Shawls at $7	Worth $11
200 Wool Shawls at $8	Worth $12

CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES!
AT A REDUCTION
OF
25 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES!
Full Assortment
IN SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, VEILS,
And by the Yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

PRINTED FOULARD DELAINES AND REPS,

At 75 cents per Yard	Reduced from $1.
At 50 cents per Yard	Reduced from 75 cents.

Other Qualities Equally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and
SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and children's cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

VERY HANDSOME BLACK WOOLEN Velvet Cloaks—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Have just received, per *Fulton*,
POINT LACE COLLARS, POINT LACE SETS, entirely new styles.
N. B.—They are offering a large lot of Point Collars at half their value.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
In qualities suitable for army and navy purposes.
For sale by
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW,
No. 146 Duane-st.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS—AT THE United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

MILLINERY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS
HAS ON EXHIBITION,
AND CAN BE SEEN
ALL THIS WEEK,
THE BONNET FOR
MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington.
J. HIGGINS, Manager,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOV. 27, A FUR VICTORINE, ON BROADway, between 9th-st. and Union-square. A liberal reward given to any one who will leave it at the University Building, corner of University-place and Waverley-place, at Room No. 9.

FOUND—IN MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing some bills and other things. Call at No. 89 Madison-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS A FRENCH ORGAN, watches, diamonds, jewelry, books, paper, soaps, paintings, segars, safes, cutlery, a small steam engine, &c., &c., for sale cheap. Cash advanced on merchandise generally. I F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 30 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washing and ironing; can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner, and is a good waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT, tidy girl wishes to engage as above; is perfectly willing to assist in the general work of a family; can do good plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference, (fifteen months in last place.) Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; also, a competent nurse; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 124 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, to do the chamberwork or to take care of children and sew; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain sewer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; will assist with the children. City references from her two last places. Apply at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and is not afraid to work; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; the best of reference from where she has lived nearly three years. Inquire at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, desserts, &c.; also understands making good bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, room No. 1.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced young woman, who understands English and American cooking, and is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; will not object to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 26 East 22d-st., Dr. Marcy's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She is a competent, good cook, and would assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced and competent person as cook in a private family; is acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, (Protestant,) either in city or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing, and can give good references. Apply or address, for two days, No. 1½ Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, fish, jellies, bread. A situation in a private family preferred. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; fully understands taking charge of any kitchen—understands all kinds of baking and all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, poultry and game. Very good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, and understands all kinds of desserts and pastry, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED COLORED woman wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, baker, &c. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7. C. Bookham in attendance.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 178 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A MOST COMPETENT AND THOroughly respectable and desirable servant wishes a situation as cook. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PLACE BY A FIRST-rate cook; has excellent City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; also, several nice Protestant girls at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; she has good reference; a short distance in the country preferred. Apply at No. 277 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do good plain cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Any lady, in the City or country, desirous of procuring a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is an excellent baker. Also, her cousin, as chambermaid and nurse; is quick with the needle; will wash for a lady and child. Wages, $6 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERal Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; makes pastry and soups; wages $7 to $8 a month. City or country. Call No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress, or to do general housework, in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies, and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situation. Can give the most respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business. No objection to a private boarding-house. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is good bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 2d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged widow woman, a situation to keep house, wait on an invalid, or cook for a small family, and assist in the washing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Inquire at No. 160 Court-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, in a small private family; good City reference given; a pleasant home wanted in preference to wages. Apply at No. 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st., 2d floor, front room.

SEWING WANTED.—A POOR OLD WOMAN would be thankful to obtain some plain common sewing. Address FANNY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for one month. It is more blessed to give than receive. References given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; she can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; would do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN INdustrious and willing young woman wishes a situation to do general work; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; can milk, make butter, and is willing and obliging; has good reference; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTEStant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; or travel with a family and care children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wishes to engage as above; understands French fluting and laundry work in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an American Protestant woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do fluting and crimping. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXPERIENCED and most respectable woman desires a situation as laundress; understands her business; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse, who has had some years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant woman is in want of a situation; is a first-class nurse, can take the entire care of an infant, and bring it up by hand, or full charge of grown children and nursery; is a good seamstress; the most respectable City reference given. Call or address at No. 110 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or could do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble, steady woman, a situation as an experienced nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand, or to take charge of a nursery with small children; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; willing and obliging; has lived for the last 14 years in that capacity; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who can operate on sewing machines, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, at No. 128 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, as nurse and seamstress, by an intelligent middle-aged Christian woman, of amiable disposition, and willing to make herself generally useful. City references required. Apply at No. 27 Grove-st.; near Bleecker, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2, P. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her duties and has good reference, wishes to obtain a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 1½ Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to procure a good place for a person who has lived eight years in her family; she can fill well the duties of nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing. She can be seen any time to-day, (Tuesday,) at No. 94 East 21st-st., at Gramercey-park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or will attend on an invalid; can give the best of reference as to competency and character. Please call at 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would go out by the day, week or month; would wait on a lady or travel; would wait on children or do light chamberwork. Call or address a note for two days to No. 129 Avenue C, between 8th and 9th sts.; most unexceptionable reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO is thoroughly experienced in all departments of sewing, wishes either a permanent situation, or one by the week or month; she can cut, fit and make ladies' and children's dress; with a permanent employer, she would assist in the care of children if necessary; has the best of reference. May be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 26 West 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes; would not object to assist in the nursery or take the entire care of children, for all and each of which she is fully competent; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop skirt store. No objection to the country.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A FULL SUPPLY OF PROTESTANT HELP, consisting of German, Scotch, English, Welsh, &c., for any capacity, are at the Manhattan Employment, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway. None are admitted but those who have the best of reference. A. M. SEE.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man. Can be seen at the stables of his present employer, northwest corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, or at R. Campbell's, saddler, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to. Can give the best of reference. Present employer going to Europe.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, in a private family, in town or country. Has the best City reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his place of business in the City. Address B. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or Mr. Lowery, No. 323 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A man and wife, without incumbrances, Protestants, aged about 28 years, want situations; the man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands vegetable gardening, furnace, milking, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place; the wife as laundress, or waiter, or plain cook, or nurse and seamstress; six years' reference in one family; good City reference; is well acquainted with the City; have no objections to City or any part of the country. Address J. W., No. 41 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, or can be seen at the same place until suited.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as coachman; is a good careful driver and groom; can manage stock of all kinds; is perfectly sober, honest and industrious; has three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a Protestant young man; is competent to take charge of a small green-house, horses and carriages; can milk, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; wages no object to a good home; has good City references. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by an Englishman, single, age 30; has had 16 years' experience; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country references. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address E. A., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single man in a private family; is a good plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation, as coachman or groom, by a single man not long from the old country; has no objections to go to the country; can be well recommended from his last employer, No. 68 West 9th-st. He can be seen, or address a note to JOHN ROBERTS, Mr. Disney's, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kind of cattle; is not afraid of any work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young man twenty-five years of age as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or clerk in a wholesale house. Address CLERK, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO has spent the last ten years in the counting-house is at present open to an engagement with a wholesale house, or would post and write up books occupying but a part of his time; first-class City references given. Address D. G. F., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as book-keeper or shipping clerk, by a young man from the West; is quick at figures, and would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address PRESCOTT, [illegible]

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married Englishman, with no incumbrance; can produce good references. Call or address S. SMITH, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS SALESMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, AN OLD experienced salesman, whose engagement with one of our best Dry Goods Jobbing houses expires on the 1st of January next, is in want of a situation; he has a trade of his own of over $100,000—all cash, and [illegible] by trade. By addressing a note to M. M. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* office, saying where an interview can be had, shall receive attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an active and capable man, who has good City references; or would like to take care of an invalid gentleman; or would take a situation in a respectable boarding-house; has no objection to go to any part; any commands left, or calls, at Mrs. Yorkstone's Intelligence office, No. 28 4th-av., for J. P., will meet with due attention for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best City reference from where he has lived [illegible] years. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY NOT UNDER 15, quick at figures, writing a good hand, [illegible] ready, residing with his parents, and able to furnish good references; position permanent in an [illegible] house. Send name and address, with particulars, in his own writing, to Box No. 555 Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A respectable girl to do the general housework of a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A smart tidy girl to do general housework; none but those that are willing to make themselves useful and are well recommended need apply at No. 48 6th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 500 able and ordinary seamen, boatmen and others, for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. [illegible] st., corner of Watts-st.

AN AMERICAN FARM HAND WANTED.—Who understands the care of stock; must be well recommended for industry, sobriety and ability. Address OWNER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL AGENT AND BOOKkeeper of high Christian and business character. Address A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—TO WAIT AND MAKE HIMself generally useful in a boarding-house. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN A house having all the modern improvements, and instruction (if desired) in several useful and desirable branches of study, under thoroughly competent professors, (guests of the house); locality, good; terms very moderate. For a card, giving full particulars, address A., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. E., Box No. 3,742, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, and all the comforts of home with a private family residing in their own premises. Dinner at 5 P. M. Rooms furnished. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near Stuyvesant Park, in a private family; the entire second floor, consisting of three rooms, bedroom and wash-room together or separately. Private table if desired. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a good neighborhood and small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, no children or servants, wish board, with private table, until about May 1. Location from 23d to 34th sts., and between or on Madison or 5th avs. A decided preference given to a private family, or where there are very few boarders. Address, with terms, location, &c., to JAMES HAMILTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 20 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., two doors from 5th-av., one or two single gentlemen may meet with furnished rooms, with or without board, in the private family of an English widow lady. A basement also to let to a physician, for which purpose it has been occupied.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE—AND FOUR or six elegant rooms, can be had in 34th-st., near 5th-av., by a large or small family, wishing a strictly private first-class home, and the attendance of good servants. References and full particulars by addressing LENOX, care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman, his wife and daughter, in a handsome furnished private house, where there are no other boarders; location between 10th and 24th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B, Box No. 156 *Times* Office. Pious family preferred.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—OVERLOOKING the Bay, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, two or three desirable rooms, with board, can be procured in a private family, by applying at No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, three children and nurse, good accommodations in a quiet private family up town; would prefer private table; terms must be moderate for regular payment. Address, stating locality, O., Box No. 2,250 N. Y. Post-office.

THE SON OF A MINISTER FROM PARIS wishes to find board in an American family, where he could give lessons in French for part or the whole of his board; the very best City references given. Address Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

NO. 113 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH board, the whole of the second floor, consisting of two large and desirable rooms connected, and a large bedroom. Bath on the same floor. Also, the front basement, suitable for a physician's office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can be accommodated with superior board for the Winter, in a private family: location central and most desirable; best references given and required. Address S., Box No. 2,711 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits, in a private family, a pleasant, well-furnished sitting-room, with small bedroom adjoining, on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room on third story, to a gentleman of quiet habits, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 43d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MATRIMONIAL.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A middle-aged gentleman, of good standing, with ample means at his disposal, wishes to open a correspondence with an accomplished lady, of good family, with a view to matrimony, not under 18 nor over 26 years old. Address, with sincerity, M. REYNOLDS, Box No. 82 Union-square Post-office; references given and required.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, warranted to be genuine articles. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel of the first qualities—all at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.
BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

WAR CLAIMS.
APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.
CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior places will be at the risk of owners, care being used to employ the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's
Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 12th day of November, ult., Mr. Bernhard Venettisch, a cabinetmaker and upholsterer, No. 400 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was arrested by the Police authorities, on a charge of having stolen a watch and chain belonging to my wife. The watch and chain were afterwards found in the house, and Mr. Venettisch was honorably discharged.

It has been to me a source of deep regret, being perfectly satisfied that Mr. Venettisch is a thoroughly honest man, and that there is not a shadow of doubt left as to his innocence in this matter.

This statement would have earlier been made, had I not been absent from home on business during last week.

E. MORE, No. 13 Second-place, Brooklyn.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next; to be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's office.

Nov. 27, 1861. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES REFUTED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weakness; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead and Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership, ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.

CHARLES STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., will read a paper on *The Early Days of the Republic.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1½ inches square; sides are solid panels of ½-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8¾ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¼ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¼ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅝ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1¾ inches x⅜ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses,* as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2¾ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1½ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅜-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF
GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 38 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. LEHMAN, FAVRE & CO.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4 and 5, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of the elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES.
All first-class fresh goods, to be sold for cash, including a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf,
Prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST 22D-ST.—The valuable house No. 179 West 22d-st., English basement, 12.6x55 feet, in good order.

WEST 23D-ST.—The house and lot No. 320 West 23d-st.: house four stories, brown stone, high stoop, 21x55, all improvements.

WEST 44TH-ST.—Three lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs., each 25x100 feet.

Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, comprising invoices of Silks, Ribbons, Linens, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Germantown Knit Goods, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets; Cloths, Cloakings, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also, 100 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's Felt Bonnets, Boulevards, Hats, &c., in great variety.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,

SHERIFF'S SALE—SATINETS.
Will sell at their salesroom on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock,
8,000 yards (or thereabout) Satinets,
Of assorted grades and colors, all fresh goods, in full pieces and perfect order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

AUCTION NOTICE—STOVE SALE.

The whole of the stock in No. 246 Water-st., consisting of a large variety of store, parlor and cooking stoves, will be sold at auction without reserve, commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., and continue each day till sold. Dealers and others are invited to attend.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. — THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 194 Broadway, near John-st., the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, consisting of ladies' Russia and American Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine and Chinchilla carriage and walking Capes, Muffs, &c.

Also, Sleigh Robes, viz.: Wolf, Hudson Bay, Black Bear, Leopard, &c.

N. B.—The whole to be peremptorily sold, and warranted of this year's manufacture, and free from moth.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, stoves, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, pillows, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, druggets, etageres, washstands, vases, clocks, têtes, kitchen furniture, cutlery, crockery, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a good assortment of Winter goods, in all varieties. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS, & Co., ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, long tail, about 7 years old, very fast and stylish, gentle and kind in all harness, 15½ hands high, and an excellent saddle-horse.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 38 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 35 Lafayette-av. and No. 90 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THREE FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone houses, on the south side of 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; houses, 20x53 feet; lots, 20x100.5 feet; second to none in the City. Inquire of the owner, on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 236 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 9 BARclay-st., with basement and sub-cellar, 25x75 feet. Apply to L. H. PIQNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 98 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with 12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of Messrs. Fox & Lingard.
DECEMBER 9, 1861.

Messrs. Fox & Lingard have the honor to inform their patrons and the public that they have become the lessees of the Academy of Music, for the month commencing
MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1861.
They have taken this Theatre for the purpose of producing before the public the
MOST UNRIVALLED AND DARING PERFORMANCE
which has ever been given
UPON ANY STAGE, or BEFORE ANY AUDIENCE,
IN THE WORLD,
With all those advantages which the
LARGE SIZE OF THE STAGE AND AUDITORIUM
OF THE ACADEMY
Will enable them to afford it. They beg leave, therefore, to announce that they have entered into an engagement with
WILLIAM HANLON
to appear in an
ENTIRELY NEW ACT,
which he entitles
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
In which he will be assisted by his two Brothers,
GEORGE and ALFRED HANLON.
This performance is literally unequaled by any exhibition which has hitherto been given, and may fairly be asserted to be
BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION,
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
Making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
They would also announce that, at the same time, they will place upon the stage of the Academy, in a
STYLE AND SPLENDOR
Which has never been surpassed in New-York,
A RAVEL PANTOMIME.
To be followed by a
GENUINELY AMERICAN PANTOMIME,
WITH A MAGNIFICENCE AND COMPLETENESS
OF
DRESS,
DECORATION, and
SCENERY,
Which has never previously attended their production
IN THIS COUNTRY.
These entertainments will be supported by the well-known
G. L. FOX TROOP OF PANTOMIMISTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,
BY
HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
BAND,
Assisted by several eminent artists,
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents each—may be obtained at all the Hotels and Music Stores.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, last night but one of
HERR CLINE on his Corde Elastique.
Second night of EATON STONE,
The wild horseman of the West.
FUNNY LITTLE BOBBY WILLIAMS,
the boys' favorite, and his penny whistle.
Principal Jester JOE PENTLAND.
Splendid Horsemanship and Gymnastics
BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.
To conclude with the Pantomime of LITTLE BO-PEEP.
HERR CLINE'S Benefit on WEDNESDAY.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
TENTH WEEK, SOUTH-SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel, every evening, (Saturday excepted,) at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER……SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE……SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO……SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau……$45
Passage money to Havana……60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 8 to 9 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

Passengers must have passports ready for examination.
The AFRICA will sail 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA!
Founded on the great popular story published in the New-York *Sunday Times,* and
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By G. L. AIKEN, Esq.,
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Will be presented to the patrons of the Museum
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THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
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THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador,
may be seen at all hours, swimming about in his large tank, with all his native grace and grandeur.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
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From the River Nile in Egypt, continues to
EAT HIS BARREL OF TURNIPS DAILY!
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THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE 9 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

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THIS EVENING
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EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played EIGHTY NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
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On THIS and Every Evening during the week, will be presented an original burlesque, racy of the hour, by HENRY MORFORD, Esq., Editor, entitled
SECESH,
with new scenery and costumes, and which abounds in
SONGS,
DANCES,
and
DASHES AT THE TIMES.
It will be preceded by the charming Irish Drama of
PHELIM O'DONNELL;
Or,
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And followed by
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK,
in which pieces those delightful delineators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
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will appear, being the third week of an engagement unequaled in brilliancy and success, crowds being nightly turned from the doors.

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The second Soirée of the season will be given at Dodworth's Hall on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

A Quartette in G minor, by Haydn; a Quartette in E minor, by Beethoven; a Trio in B flat minor, by Volkman, and a Romanzin (op. 20) for piano-forte, by Schumann, will be performed.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

Tickets……One Dollar
Single subscriptions to the remaining five Soirées……$3 00
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Subscriptions received at the door, and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

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NEW LECTURE,
"FAIRYLAND AND THE FAIRIES,"
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.
The remaining Lectures of the Course will be delivered as follows:
DEC. 11—By Rev. Dr. S. ADLER, "Das Judenthum und die Wissenschaft."
DEC. 18—By Prof. Dr. A. JACOBI, "Anatomie und Moral."
DEC. 25—By Dr. D. BENDAN, "Education."
Tickets can be had at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.

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NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
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CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

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MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
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Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel engaged for the Winter.
EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted,) at 8 o'clock
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Mount Olivet Baptist Church will hold a Fair and Festival in the large hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st., commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, and continuing the two following afternoons and evenings.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
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THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND-hand piano-forte; must be in perfect order. Address CASH, Box No. 1,355 Post-office, stating maker, where to be seen, price, &c.

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PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ENTIRE MANagement of a long established dry goods country store in a pleasant village in this State. The advertiser resides in the City, and will do the purchasing. This is a rare chance for a smart, enterprising young man, who can furnish from $2,500 to $3,000 capital. Address, with real name, Post-office Box No. 1,444.

$350 AND NO OTHER CAPITAL REQUIRED, for a nice in-door business, in the City, suitable for a lady or gentleman. Books of the business will be shown, to see what business really can be done. Address J. H. S., or apply at No. 3 East 32d-st., near Broadway.

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GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

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FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Important Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont.

A RECONNOISSANCE ON TYBEE ISLAND.

The Reconnoitering Party Shelled by Fort Pulaski.

Importance of the Island as a Base of Operations against the Fort and Savannah.

DETAILS OF EVENTS AT PORT ROYAL.

The United States steam transport *McClellan*, Alfred G. Gray, commanding, arrived yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock from Tybee Island and Hilton Head, leaving the latter place on the night of Thursday, 28th. She brings mails and highly important dispatches from Gen. Sherman and Flag-officer Dupont. She sailed from Hilton Head on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 26, with Gen. Sherman and Staff, for Tybee Island. Arriving there, she anchored and remained until morning, when Gen. Sherman went on shore and made a reconnoissance.

One of the officers has furnished us with some particulars relating to the reconnoissance, and other interesting information.

The reconnoitering party consisted of Gen. Sherman, his Staff, Capt. Gray, and 22 marines. While on the island Fort Pulaski opened fire upon them, and threw four shells. The first fell nearly fifty yards in advance of the party. The second exploded before reaching the ground, otherwise loss of life would doubtless have ensued, as the shell was directly above their heads at the time of the explosion. The third and fourth shells fell out of range and did no damage.

The intention of the Government is to erect batteries upon, and otherwise fortify Tybee Island, for the purpose of making it a base of operations against Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and the reconnoissance was conducted with this view. A rebel intrenchment was discovered at the south end of the Island. It was abandoned and the cannon had been removed. The Island was not yet occupied by our troops, although the preliminary steps had been taken to make a permanent landing.

The same afternoon, the *McClellan* got underweigh, and landed Gen. Sherman and the others of the party at Hilton Head.

When returning from Tybee, she spoke the United States gunboat *Florida*, with Flag-Officer Dupont on board, bound for the fleet at the mouth of the Savannah River, and communicated with him. The *Florida* returned the same evening.

The *McClellan* left the following vessels at Port Royal: Steam-frigate *Wabash*, sloop-of-war *Dale*, and the gunboats *Ottawa*, *Ellen*, *Petit*, *Isaac P. Smith*, *Pawnee*, *Seminole*, *Mercury*, *Unadilla*, *Mohican*, *Pembina*—all of which, it is supposed, will take part in the expedition southward. Other vessels will be added to the fleet, which will make the expedition one of formidable dimensions.

Gen. Sherman's force, with the exception of about one thousand men, is on Hilton Head Island. The supply of provisions is represented to be amply sufficient to subsist a large body of men a long time.

It was thought Beaufort would be occupied quite soon.

A large number of negroes still remained on the island, and are very ready to give any information concerning the movements of the rebels.

A schooner was lying off Hilton Head partly filled with cotton, and would leave for New-York when she had taken in a full cargo.

The dock at Hilton Head, when completed, would extend about 550 feet from the beach.

The British war steamer *Immortalité* was at Port Royal.

The *Vanderbilt* was to sail for New-York in a day or two.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Several Important Reconnoissances—The Creeks and Bays Around Hilton Island Examined—A Good Depth of Water All Round—The Mainland Easily Occupied—The Capture of Tybee—A Flag of Truce from the Enemy, &c.

Hilton Head, Port Royal, S.C., Friday, Nov. 28.

Since the date of my last letter, several important reconnoissances have occurred, which demonstrate that the authorities here are not inclined to rest upon their laurels. Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Chief of the Topographical Engineers on Gen. Sherman's Staff, was dispatched on the 23d inst., with an escort of 150 men of the Connecticut Sixth, to examine the creeks and bays that separate Hilton Island from the main land, to sound the channels and ascertain if a passage for our gunboats is feasible. He was absent three days and brings back interesting intelligence first, in reference to his peculiar errand—he reports that the waters are deep enough for vessels of the largest draught; that the shores of the adjacent islands and of the main are approachable in numerous places, and that wharves are frequent where landings could easily be effected. The whole country, so far as his exploration extended, is deserted; he drove in a picket of eight or ten cavalry at a place called Ferry Point or Buckingham Ferry, and took possession for a while of the house occupied by the picket. He landed at this spot (which is on the mainland) from two small boats, containing not more than forty armed men, in an exposed position, where the enemy might have prevented his approach if they thought it advisable. But they not only fled without firing a shot, in acknowledgment of his own compliment of this description, but set fire to two large cotton houses in the neighborhood, belonging to Col. Seabrook and Mr. Benham, evidently under the impression that we were about to seize their contents. Everywhere Lieut. Wilson found the plantations deserted, the houses pillaged, and negroes in great numbers, perfectly peaceable, but evidently enjoying themselves. He landed at one place within a mile of Bluffton, (where a rebel force of several hundred is said to be collected,) but was unmolested. Negroes acted as guides and oarsmen for him, and volunteered information relative to the country. As heretofore, they asserted that the entire black population is deserting its masters as rapidly as possible.

Another interesting event of the last two or three days, and one which may prove of consequence, is the seizure by our forces of Tybee Island, which lies only a mile or so outside of Fort Pulaski, and not more than fifteen miles from Savannah. It was first occupied on Sunday last, no troops being found there, and only one or two deserted fieldworks. A cannonading occurred in its vicinity, on Tuesday, between several of the Federal gunboats and Commodore Tatnall's mosquito fleet, but no damage that I can learn, was done to either party. On Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Capt. Saxton, Quartermaster-in-Chief, and Lieut. Jas. Magner, visited the island on a reconnoitering errand. He went down on the *McClellan*, and was accompanied by the *Flag*, Capt. John Rodgers; the *Seneca*, Capt Ammen; and the *Savannah*. A party of about thirty marines landed with him, and discovered a small work, which had apparently been manned by four or five guns, but abandoned as long as a week before, the guns having been removed. This battery was outside of a martello tower, with embrasures, which also was completely deserted; behind these stands the light-house. Two miles from this point is the spot on the island nearest to Fort Pulaski, from which shells can readily be thrown into the fort; here was another work of about the same size as that first discovered, and in a similar condition. Traces of an encampment for a company of men were seen near at hand, and one man was observed running off in the distance. The guns of Fort Pulaski paid the party the compliment of throwing half a dozen shells at them, and by the accuracy of their range induced the belief that the practice was not unusual. The spot, indeed, may be rendered one of decided importance to us, should an attack on Fort Pulaski be contemplated. Gen. Sherman returned to the *McClellan*, but the gunboats remain off the island, although at night no National troops remain ashore. It is believed that the rebels have entirely withdrawn.

Last night, Nov. 27, a flag of truce arrived at Ferry Point, borne by Capt. H. E. Young, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Dr. J. R. Buist and Dr. W. R. Bailey, surgeons in the rebel army. They brought a letter from Gen. Drayton (supposed to be now at Bluffton) to Gen. Sherman, requesting the delivery of the remains of Dr. Buist, the rebel surgeon of this post, who was killed in the fight of Nov. 7. The officers were detained at Mr. Graham's plantation, about two miles from the ferry and five or six miles from the fort, and their letter brought into camp by Capt. Cline. It reached here at 4 o'clock, and by 7 o'clock the remains of Dr. Buist had been disinterred and were dispatched under the escort of three prominent officers of Gen. Sherman's Staff—Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Frank Shunk, Chief of Ordnance, and Dr. Cooper, Medical Director. These gentlemen carried a letter from Gen. Sherman, simply stating the satisfaction it gave him to comply with the request of Gen. Drayton. The remains had been suitably coffined, and the letters, clothing, books and instruments of Dr. Buist, preserved by Dr. Cooper; these were taken with the party, as also the tablet which has been erected over the grave of the unfortunate Surgeon. The officers arrived at the outpost at about 9 o'clock, where the rebel flag of truce had been detained; the Southern officers preferred walking from Col. Graham's plantation to the ferry, although horses were proffered them; so the Nationals dismounted, and walked by their side in funeral procession—the two Adjutant-Generals together, then Dr. Cooper and Dr. Buist, a brother of the deceased, and Lieut. Shunk and Dr. Bailey. The strangers were courteous gentlemen, and expressed their obligations for the consideration with which they were treated. They were very much surprised when informed that none of the cotton left by the fugitive planters had been removed by our forces, and seemed otherwise agreeably disappointed at the doings of the army. They admitted that the burning of cotton houses in this vicinity was the work of the rebels; but, on the whole, the conversation was not on subjects of a nature suitable for publication. They reported a bombardment having taken place between Forts Pickens and McCrea on Saturday, the 23d, in which two rebels were killed and four wounded; the information was imperfect, but it was expected that the firing would be renewed the next day. The whole interview was dignified, and conducted with the propriety suitable on such an occasion. The rebels accepted some of the hospitalities of our officers, and expressed their warmest acknowledgments. They brought with them four privates; our own party was escorted by a full company, who accompanied the remains to the ferry in military order.

Dr. Buist's death occurred in one of the galleries under the parapet of the fort; he was attending a wounded Captain when a shell struck the woodwork of the battery, killing him and partly covering him with the *débris* that fell around. The wounded man, however, received no further injury. As at this moment the flight had begun, the rebels rapidly completed the burial of Dr. Buist, so strangely begun, and carried away the wounded Captain who had so marvelously escaped.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE NEGROES.

LETTER FROM GEN. DRAYTON TO GOV. PICKENS.

Camp Lee, Hardeeville, Nov. 18, 1861.

To his Excellency Gov. F. W. Pickens, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: At the request of your Excellency, made to me yesterday at these headquarters, I have the honor of presenting my views of the present attitude and behavior of the negroes in this portion of the State intrusted to my immediate command. So far from there being any insurrectionary feeling among them, I can assure your Excellency that I have neither seen nor heard of any act of pillaging, incendiarism or violence in any direction.

It is true that the negroes of a few plantations have shown a spirit of insubordination, by refusing to move higher up the country, when ordered to do so by their owners; but this disobedience should be assigned rather to a feeling of dismay and utter helplessness at being left alone and unprotected by the precipitate abandonment by their masters of their plantations, than from any organized plan of resistance to the authority they had been accustomed to obey. But I now feel much satisfaction in stating, for the information of your Excellency, that the negroes are fast recovering from their fright, and coming forth from their hiding places, and quietly and submissively resuming their agricultural laborer without the guidance or presence, in many instances, of either master or overseer.

In conclusion, I would respectfully advise that all planters and overseers, who are not mustered into service, and are owners or agents of property upon the mainland, should, without delay, return to their several neighborhood, and thus by their presence prevent a recurrence of that excitement among their people which has been due in a great measure to their absence.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DRAYTON, Brig.-Gen. Com'g,
Third Military District Department, South Carolina.

LATEST FROM OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 2.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

There was no flag of truce yesterday.

The steamers *Boston* and *Delaware* had sailed with large supplies for Port Royal.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Vessels Put into Commission—Arrival of the New Gunboat Cayuga.

There were very busy times yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In addition to the ordinary routine work of filling up vessels with stores, fitting out and repairing purchased gunboats, &c., &c., three vessels were put into commission with the formalities customary on such occasions. Their names are the steamer *Wyandotte*, the storeship *Relief* and the schooner *George W. Blunt*.

The steamer *Wyandotte* has been thoroughly overhauled and supplied with new boilers. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, R. M. McArann; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. M. Schoonmaker; Acting Masters, M. S. Carpenter, C. H. Brown and W. H. Hubbs; Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Buckingham; Assistant Paymaster, J. Hog, Jr.; Second Assistant Engineer, C. Carr; Third Assistants, W. Mara, G. B. Dunkley and W. Veitch; Captain's Clerk, H. Peterson; Masters' Mates, B. D. Reed, J. J. Russell and T. Short.

The storeship *Relief* has been cleaned out, as we reported a short time ago, and filled up with stores. Her officers are:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, B. D. Manton; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. N. Post; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. Cist; Chief Mate and Pilot, J. W. Williams; Acting Master's Mates, N. S. Morgan and G. Grove.

The schooner *George W. Blunt* was formerly a New-York pilot boat, and a very quick sailer. She was put into commission at 1 o'clock, and sailed immediately. She carries dispatches to Port Royal. Her officers are:

Master's Mate in command, G. W. Lee; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, A. J. Brower; Master's Mate, James R. Beers.

The new gunboat *Cayuga*, built in Connecticut, was towed to the Navy-yard yesterday to have her machinery fixed, and be armed and commissioned. She brought her machinery with her.

The steamer *Quaker City* was floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Vandalia* will take her place for repairs.

The steamer *Curlew* was put out of commission yesterday, her machinery being much in need of repairs.

The steamer *G. B. Hale* is taking armament on board for the Potomac.

There are sixteen of the Cape Hatteras prisoners still sick in the hospital on Governor's Island.

The Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers have gone to Governor's Island, where they will be quartered, part in Castle William and the rest in tents. They have been sent there to improve themselves in drill. It is probable that they will be exercised in light battery drill and the barbette guns.

The navy officers in this vicinity were paid off yesterday by order of Commodore Paulding.

THE PRIZE SCHOONER ALBION.

The prize schooner *Albion*, of Nassau, N. P., (formerly the *Lucy R. Waring*, of Baltimore,) Acting Master G. N. Hood, arrived Sunday from Charleston Bar in four days. She was taken by the United States steamer *Penguin* on Nov. 25, off North Edisto Island, and has on board a cargo of fruit, salt, saddles, boots and shoes, and a quantity of leather and bridles. The salt is stowed under a new suit of sails, and it is supposed there are arms concealed below it. She was from Nassau, and said to be bound to New-York. The log on board had been kept regularly up to Nov. 23. When taken, she was steering N. N. W., with the wind from S. W., heading for Charleston.

Capt. Christy, of the prize, after being boarded by the officer from the *Penguin*, represented himself as a Nova Scotian. After he and his son were taken on board the *Susquehannah*, an officer on board that ship recognized the son as a schoolmate at Savannah. The crew, with the exception of the cook and one other man, who were brought here in the schooner, were taken on board the *Penguin*. Acting-master Hood, and a prize crew from the *Penguin*, brought the prize to this port. Nov. 30, saw a large ship ashore five miles north of Little Egg Harbor. Same day, passed a spar standing about fifteen feet out of water, apparently attached to a wreck, and a very dangerous obstacle to vessels passing along the coast. The prize at anchor off the Navy-yard.

THE STORESHIP RELIEF IN BOSTON, ETC.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 2.

The storeship *Relief*, from Hampton Roads, arrived here to-day. She landed five political prisoners at Fort Warren.

Company C, of Sappers and Miners, numbering 90 men, has been recruited in Boston, and 40 men from Portland left, *via* Norwich, to-night.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Stephenson, with the Fifth Light Battery, are under orders to leave Wednesday.

THE TWELFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Portland, Me., Monday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Illinois* is shortly expected to embark the Twelfth Maine Regiment for the South.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, of Albany, which arrived in this City on Saturday evening, is now quartered in tents on Governor's Island. It is said that they will leave for Fort Pickens on the *Baltic* to-day. Col. Dodge has seen service in the Mexican war, and Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Merritt is a West Pointer. The following are the officers:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, John A. Dodge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Merritt; Major, Willoughby Babcock; Adjutant, Edward B. Lansing; Quartermaster, Lewis E. Carpenter; Surgeon, Michael D. Benedict: Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus Powers; Chaplain, Thomas B. Hudson; Sergeant-Major, William H. Seymour; Quartermaster-Sergeant, George L. Howl; Commissary Sergeant, John N. Knight; Hospital Steward, George Beviere; Military Secretary, Robert C. Perry.

Company A—Captain, Clinton D. McDougall; First Lieutenant, James H. Hinman; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Thurber.

Company B—Captain, Truman K. Fuller; First Lieutenant, William H. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, Anson Tuller.

Company C—Captain, Wm. H. Cray; First Lieutenant, Chas. W. Drew; Second Lieutenant, Augustus W. Benedict.

Company D—Captain, Chas. C. Dwight; First Lieutenant, Andrew Y. Corning, Second Lieutenant, George D. Robertson.

Company E—Captain, Luther Goodrich; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Stanford, Second Lieutenant, Francis A. Hopping.

Company F.—Captain, Henry B. Fitch; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. Avery; Second Lieutenant, Horace B. Fitch.

Company G—Captain, John E. Savery; First Lieutenant, ———; Second Lieutenant, Wm. D. Hamilton.

Company H—Captain, John Choate; First Lieutenant, Elbridge G. Miles; Second Lieutenant, James E. Whiteside.

Company I—Captain, Lansing Porter; First Lieutenant, ———, Second Lieutenant, Horace Slisby.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered at Palace Garden two months, finally departed for the seat of war yesterday afternoon. Prior to leaving, they marched to the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall, where Mayor Kalbfleisch and a number of members of the Common Council received them. Subsequently the Mayor presented the regiment with a stand of colors, consisting of a silk national flag the gift of the City of Brooklyn. The speeches of the Mayor and Col. Dodge were commendably brief, and the regiment soon resumed their march and proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry *en route* for the seat of war. They number 750 men, and are armed with the Belgian rifle of 1842, altered to percussion locks. Their officers are as follows:

Colonel, Stephen A. Dodge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard A. Bachia; Major, Geo. W. Bostwick; Adjutant, Edward Van Ness; Surgeon, vacant; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Knight; Quartermaster, James H. Bostwick; Chaplain, W. H. Williams.

Company A—Captain, John C. Lasson; Lieutenant, Daniel Flandrean; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company B—Captain, ——; Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay Roo.

Company C—Captain, Samuel M. Knight; Lieutenant, David C. Clonyd; Second Lieutenant, Amerman.

Company D—Captain, Robert McTyne; Lieutenant, Lewis E. Lambert; Second Lieutenant, George Hudson.

Company E—Captain, John L. Lee; Lieutenant, Thomas H. Seymour; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Barmon.

Company F—Captain, John H. Stone; Lieutenant, Thos. Y. Baker; Second Lieutenant, Charles Duncan.

Company G—Captain, Edward B. Combes; Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Alfred G. Greenleaf.

Company H—Captain, John H. Betts; Lieutenant, Peter McLean; Second Lieutenant, Parmele D. Strong.

Comany I—Captain, Ezekiel Day; Lieutenant, Charles Courtwright; Second Lieutenant, John B. Schreder.

Company K—Captain, John McMillan; Lieutenant, Mathew Jackson; Second Lieutenant, Chas. O'Neil.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

"Enfans Perdus" is the quaint designation adopted by a new regiment now organizing in this City under French auspices. The regiment will be commanded by Col. Confort, who has had fifteen years' experience in Algeria, was in the Crimea and Italy, and thoroughly—practically—understands his profession. Most of his officers have also received the "baptism of fire," (some of them with Garibaldi,) and recruits will have to prove that they, too, have done duty in the field. The uniform of the new regiment is the neatest, jauntiest and most sensible (for light infantry) yet introduced amongst us. It is on the pattern of that worn by the famous *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, (*à pied*,) and is an improvement on the well known Zouave costume. The trowsers are not so baggy, the jacket has short tunic lapels and the cap is of the *kepi* instead of the fez pattern. In color the uniform is, throughout, dark blue, trimmed with yellow; is made of serviceable cloth, and will wear well, at the same time it looks so handsome. *Les Enfans Perdus* are not to be brigaded with any other regiments, but are to form a separate corps, to act as scouts and *tirailleurs* under the special orders of Gen. McClellan.

THE KILLED IN THE SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT RIOT.

At least six men were lost in the recent riot among the members of the Sixty-third Irish Regiment. The bodies of the two lost overboard on the way to Amboy have not been recovered.

The two remaining regiments of the Irish Brigade will, it is said, leave for the seat of war to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

A splendid sword, sash and belts were presented to Capt. William J. Nagle, of the Irish Brigade, by the citizens of South Brooklyn. This presentation was made at Fitz Harris', in Atlantic-street, and was, altogether, a very festive affair. Among those present at the supper-table were Rev. Joseph Fransioli, Cornelius Dever, Lieut.-Col. Edward Burns, John Cooney, Patrick Hogan, Joseph Nagle and several other prominent citizens of South Brooklyn. Mr. C. Dever delivered the sword in a very neat and appropriate speech, which was handsomely responded to by Capt. Nagle. Eloquent remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Fransioli, followed by Col. Burns, Mr. John Corney, Mr. L. Leddy, Mr. D. M. Nagle and others. The evening terminated in the happiest manner, after many patriotic songs and sentiments. Capt. Nagle is the son of an old and well-known citizen, David M. Nagle, Esq., and is the oldest of five brothers who are all now enlisted for the defence of the Union. He goes in command of Company F, of the Fourth Regiment of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eighth Volunteers. This is the number borne by the celebrated Connaught Rangers, whose deeds of heroism have been emblazoned upon the hardest fought fields of modern times.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL CRUISER SUMTER.

A correspondent, writing from Barbados under date Nov. 9, gives the following:

"Capt. Wilson, of the brigantine *Falcon*, arrived this morning, reports having been boarded on the 4th inst., 80 miles to the northeast of Barbados, by an officer from on board a screw-steamer bark rigged, who examined her papers. The officer stated that it was four months since he had been into an American port, and he would like to get some papers, but would prefer English papers. He seemed quite reluctant in giving the name of his vessel, but after a while said it was the *Montgomery*. Capt. Wilson, however, thinks it was the famous privateer *Sumter*."

SKIRMISH AT NEW-MARKET, NEAR OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 2.

A skirmish occurred on Friday night near New-Market, about five miles from Old Point, in which three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well-known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pockets.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 2.

The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. Brownson, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under date of Richmond, Nov. 27:

"We are all, seven of us, confined in one cell, size eleven by seventeen feet. Our mess is made up of Cols. Coggswell and Wood, of New-York; Col. Lee and Maj. Revere, of the Massachusetts Twentieth; Capt. Keffer, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Reckwood and myself, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. We were transferred from the tobacco warehouse, where we had been confined since the battle at Leesburgh, a fortnight ago. Standing, as we do, for these privateers in New-York, we are treated the same as persons charged with crime. What will be the result of all this I do not know. I trust that all will be well. If we are marked to die, we are enough for our country's loss, and if to live, the fewer the men the greater the share of honor."

CONFISCATION OF THE BARK SAMUEL MOXLEY.

New-London, Monday, Dec. 2.

The bark *Samuel Moxley*, partly owned in Apalachicola, Fla., was seized to-day under the confiscation act by the Collector of this port. The vessel had just arrived here in ballast from Sligo Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—A special meeting of the Academy was held, Nov. 30, 1861, at the University, Washington-square, to take action in reference to the death of a late Fellow, Dr. R. S. Kissam. Dr. Jas. Anderson, President, in the Chair, and a large number of Fellows present. Dr. Anderson stated the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed Drs. Valentine Mott, J. P. Batchelder and A. K. Gardner a Committee to draft resolutions. The Committee soon afterwards reported a suitable preamble and resolutions, which were read and accepted as the sense of the meeting.

Fatal Accident from Furious Driving.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was knocked down and run over by a cart on the corner of Park-row and Ann-street. He was injured so seriously that he died in a few minutes after. The cart, which ran over the man, was driven by Patrick Kane in a furious manner. Officer McArthur, of the Broadway squad, arrested him, and Justice Brennan committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner. Several pawn tickets and a small sum of money was found upon the deceased.

Death from Burns.—Eliza Bleach was seriously burned early yesterday morning, at a house in Baxter-street. She was grossly intoxicated at the time, and her clothes having taken fire while in a room alone, she was burned almost to death before the flames were extinguished. The police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital, where she died last evening. The Coroner was notified.

Unknown Man Drowned.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell into the dock at the foot of Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Comptroller's Office—Paying the Blind.

The Comptroller's office, yesterday, presented an interesting spectacle. It was crowded with the blind of the City, who came, or rather were brought there by their friends, to receive the annual donation of the City, amounting this year to $3,650. There were seventy-three applicants, in whose favor a resolution had been passed last Summer, authorizing the payment of $50 each; but the Comptroller, from prudential reasons, has withheld the money until now, when the approach of Winter will warn them to expend it more judiciously than they would probably have done if the donation had been paid in the Summer season. Both sexes, as well as all ages, were represented, and the payment was made to each with kind words by Mr. Groesbeck, the clerk on whom the duty devolved. This is in addition to the regular annual appropriation made to the Institution for the Blind.

The following is the amount of taxes received during the last five days in November:

Nov. 25	$200,800 84	
Nov. 26	288,679 31	
Nov. 27	428,841 02	
Nov. 29	555,626 03	
Nov. 30	785,745 95	
		$2,259,698 15
Collected from Sept. 30 to Nov. 24, inclusive		6,639,512 64
Total collected		$8,899,205 74
Tax for the year 1861	$11,627,254 23	
Amount paid	8,899,205 79	
Balance uncollected	2,728,048 44	
Tax of year 1860	9,746,559 58	
Collected to Nov. 30	7,113,995 72	
Balance due Nov. 30, 1860	$2,632,563 86	
Total collected up to Nov. 30, 1861		8,899,205 79
Total collected up to Nov. 30, 1860		7,113,995 72
Surplus collected in 1861 over 1860		$1,785,210 07

Office Receiver of Taxes—Heavy Collections—Taxes of 1860 and 1861.

From the books of the Receiver of Taxes we gather the following statement of the amount of taxes collected up to the 30th ult., from which day commences the addition of 7 per cent. on all then unpaid. We present also a statement of the collections of 1860 for the same period, by which it will be seen that although nearly $2,000,000 were voluntarily paid this year more than during 1860, there is only a difference of less than $100,000 in the amount remaining unpaid at the same dates. The prompt payment, from Sept. 30 (the day the books were opened) up to Nov. 30, a period of less than sixty working days, of nearly nine millions of dollars, speaks well for the financial condition of the city, notwithstanding the cry of "hard times."

The Eleventh Connecticut Coming.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. Kingsbury, is expected to pass through the City during the week. Gov. Buckingham and Staff will accompany the Regiment, and, with the officers, will breakfast at the Astor House, by invitation of the Sons of Connecticut. In the evening Gov. Buckingham will hold a reception at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which, as also at the breakfast, the daughters of Connecticut will be present. The number of tickets will be limited. Those desiring tickets are desired to notify J. H. Almy, State Agent, No. 85 Leonard-street; Charles Gould, Esq., No. 2 Hanover-street, or Richard A. McCurdy, No. 98 Broadway, on or before Thursday morning, designating, as far as possible, how many tickets are for ladies. J. H. Arnold has recently received an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General of Connecticut.

Sailing of a California Steamer, and the Examination of Passports.

The steamer *North Star*, bound to California, sailed from Pier No. 4, yesterday morning, with her decks crowded with passengers. Sergeant Gerst, supported by a large force of Police under command of Inspector Carpenter, was at the pier, and made a rigid examination of passports as the passengers entered through the gate. A few persons were obliged to remain behind, on account of some defect in their papers.

Another Book Sale.

The regular parcel sale of English and American books by auction, commences on Wednesday Dec. 4, at the new and spacious trade sale rooms of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-street, and will be continued throughout the week. The catalogue embraces an unusual variety of valuable books, contributed by our leading publishers. The sale closes with several small invoices of stationery. Despite the rather unpromising political weather, the sale will undoubtedly draw many country dealers to the City.

Gross Fraud and Forgery.

A CARD FROM U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SMITH.

Having learned that a handbill has been printed, purporting to emanate from the United States Marshal (who is absent from the City) and myself, in support of the election of Mr. Gunther, I warn our friends that the same is a forgery.

I entreat every loyal citizen to vote with me in favor of George Opdyke.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Monday Evening, Dec. 2, 1861.

Discharge of Senator Gwin and other Prisoners from Fort Lafayette.

William P. Converse, a merchant of Pearl-street, who was sent to Fort Lafayette a week ago, charged with sending letters to rebels, was yesterday discharged by the United States Marshal on taking the oath of allegiance. Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, C[illegible] were also released on parole, after [illegible] agreeing to report themselves to the State Department at Washington, where they are to be permitted to make explanations, after which they will be subject to the orders of the Department.

A Prize Fight on Long Island.

THE POLICE DO NOT INTERFERE.

Early yesterday morning a prize fight took place between Michael Dorsey, of Philadelphia, and Richard Hollingwood, of New-York. The place chosen for the contest was a plot of ground near Calvary Cemetery, about four miles back of Williamsburgh. The meeting was kept strictly private, though all the arrangements were made several weeks previously. There were about five hundred of the sporting men of this City present, and, strange as it may seem, there was very little drunkenness or disturbance manifested. There was a general feeling of apprehension that the Police would make their appearance on the ground, but they did not interfere during the fight. The parties fought twenty-nine rounds in fifty-five minutes. At this point Hollingwood became so much exhausted that his friends seeing he could not win, threw up the sponge, and gave up the contest. There were many side bets made, but the amount of the stakes was only a hundred dollars.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stribling, of the U. S. Navy, from Washington; Dr. James Lawless, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; Col. Cummings, of New-York; Dr. J. E. Semple, of the U. S. Army, and Capt. Remertze, of the U. S. Cavalry, are at the Astor House.

Commander Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, and family; Col. Brewerton, of the U. S. Army; J. H. Walcott and lady, of Boston, and Dr. J. E. Turner, of Binghamton, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Gwin, C. Benham, and J. D. Brent, of California, and N. Berry, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Alexis Godillot, of Paris; S. B. Dyer, of Paris; E. T. Throopmartin, of Milwaukee; G. W. Hatch and lady, of New-York; S. M. Vail and lady, of Troy; Augustus S. Gerome, of Hartford; H. W. Taylor and lady, of Boston, and J. G. Tappan and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo; L. W. Coe, of Waterbury; Capt. Geo. B. Cornish, of the *Emerald Isle*, and Wm. Mason, of Taunton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Levi Parsons and lady, of California; C. P. Hemenway, of Chili; T. S. Spencer, of the U. S. Navy, and E. R. Goodridge and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

E. Baron, of Paris, and G. Benjamin, of England, are at the La Farge House.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—A new burletta called "Secesh," by Mr. Henry Morford, was produced here, last evening, with indifferent success. We are unable to describe the plot of the piece, owing, in a measure, to the negligent study of the artists who appeared in it, and the fact that there seems to be little coherence and no probability in the various scenes. What is worse, there is no action; people go on the stage and off it in a paroxysm of words, and with no apparent object beyond the immediate agony of talking. We do not remember to have seen a more purposeless production. The keenest marksman needs something to aim at, and becomes dreary when he simply blazes into the air. Mr. Morford has attempted to accomplish more than was possible, and, in consequence, has failed. There are, notwithstanding, lines of good burlesque texture and local allusions which cannot fail to tell. These indicate the experienced writer; but the bushels of superfluous doggrel beneath which they are buried must be removed before they can be expected to contribute to the success of the piece. And if expurgation is to be practised, we would suggest the propriety of beginning with all those jokes that find their point in technical expressions of the bar-room, the gambling house, or the billiard saloon—jokes that prevail to an extraordinary extent in Mr. Morford's production.

Mrs. Barney Williams played the principal part, but we could not discover in what way it was adapted to her peculiar powers. An apology was made for Mr. Dvaenport on the score of illness, and Mr. Walcot, Jr., assumed his *rôle* at the last moment. The remaining characters were distributed amongst the excellent company now at this house—said excellent company being frequently at fault. There was some disapprobation, and more applause at the fall of the curtain. "Secesh" was not announced for repetition, but will, we presume, be played during the present week.

Dodsworth's Saloon.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas give their second classical soirée this evening at this establishment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Aldermen Franks in the Chair. Before the regular session, the Aldermen organized as a Board of Canvassers, but as the Committee having the returns in charge was not ready to report, no business was transacted, and the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next. Alderman Strong, of the Committee, stated that he believed that there were not ten returns throughout the whole city correct, which accounted for the Committee not being prepared to report. The Common Council was then organized. Alderman Leman called up from the table the report of the Law Committee, relative to the Fifth-avenue opening between Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, when the resolutions attached were adopted, referring the claims against said improvement to the Law Committee, in connection with the Counselor and Comptroller, for settlement, with power to settle and pay the same on such terms as they may deem most advantageous to the city, and directing the Attorney and Counselor to prosecute the parties who petitioned for said imprisonment, provided he deems such a course expedient.

Alderman Strong offered the following:

Whereas, The present rate of salaries of city officers and others is in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of salaries and pay of city officials be, and hereby is, referred to a Special Committee of three, to report to this Board a scale of salaries commensurate with the appropriation for that purpose, and also to report what officers, if any, can be dispensed with.

This was adopted, and the Board adjourned for one week.

Stabbing Affray.—Brazilla Hammond was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives Denton and Folk for stabbing Livingston Muller in the neck with a knife. The parties met on Sunday evening on Flushing-avenue, when Muller, it is said, attempted to whip Hammond, and he defended himself with a knife, which a friend handed to him. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, with a severe, but not necessarily mortal wound, in his neck, and Hammond was locked up for examination.

Police Business.—During the month of November Justice Morehouse disposed of 394 cases, viz.: Intoxication, 298; assault and battery, 29; violation of corporation ordinances, 9; vagrancy, 35; petit larceny, 13; malicious mischief, 3; affrays, 3; burglary, 2.

Wreck of the Schooner L. Candiene and an Unknown Bark.

Renowski, C. E., Monday, Dec. 2.

The Government schooner *L. Candiens* was wrecked near Carban Island, on the north shore, in a snow-storm, yesterday. All on board, thirty-seven in number, were saved in boats. They report the weather very severe, with plenty of snow.

A large bark is wrecked ten miles below the schooner. Her name is unknown.

Springfield Municipal Election.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Dec. 2.

Stephen C. Bemis was reëlected Mayor of this city to-day by 78 majority out of a vote of 2,060. The Board of Aldermen were voted for by all parties, and politics were almost entirely thrown aside. The Common Council stands as near as the result can be known, 13 Republicans to 5 Democrats.

Counterfeit "Tens" on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut.

Portland, Me., Monday, Dec. 2.

Our city is flooded with ten-dollar counterfeit notes on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. They are executed equal to the original.

Closing of the Canals.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 2.

The Board of Canal Commissioners to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canals of this State be considered closed on the 10th inst.

[Advertisement.]

Better than Blankets.—Army officers should procure one of Knox's Buffalo robes. They will outlast a half-dozen blankets, and are a hundred per cent. more comfortable for camp life. Don't fail to visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of these Robes before starting for the seat of war. Knox's Winter style of Hats is now ready. It is a beautiful fabric, worthy in every respect of Knox's well-earned reputation.

[Advertisement.]

Illinois Bank Notes.—Holders of the notes of broken Illinois Banks can obtain the highest price for them, at the office of Gwynne & Day, No. 16 Wall-street. See quotations in the Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Theresa, for St. Thomas, W. I.—W. [illegible], Joseph Helar, Mrs. E. Lind, Mrs. Sarah James, [illegible] Chamberlain, W. A. Guthrie, J. B. King and son, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 53 | Gov. Island. 9 41 | Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Theobold, Theobold, Havre, Francis, Blanche & Wendt; Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Return, (Br.,) Crosby, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; H. Trowbridge, Dunize, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Baker, (Br.,) Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Osprey, Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops George, Brightman, Providence, L. Kenny; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo Nov. 6, with coffee, cocoa, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port. Has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Falke, (Oldg.,) [illegible], Bremen 37 ds., in ballast to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Beildar Opnich, (Aus.,) [illegible], [illegible] 36 ds., with turpentine to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Sarah L. Bryant, (of Boston,) Lane, Dublin Nov. 1, in ballast, to master.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) [illegible], with mahogany and tobacco to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Has had continued head winds from lat. 28.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br., of Windsor,) Lawrence, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy. Dec. 1, off Cape May, saw a large steam frigate, strg S.

Brig Josiah Jex, (of Machias,) Munson, Black River, Jam., Nov. 10, with logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Ganges, Dearborn, Montevideo Sept. 22, in ballast to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Margaret, Durkee, East Caicos, with salt to Dinwiddie & Co.

Schr. Hound, (Br., of Bermuda,) Richardson, St. Thomas Nov. 8, via Turks Island 18 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. This morning, while at anchor in the Lower Bay, was run into by the pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, carrying away the jib-boom. Nov. 11, the Br. brig Henrietta passed through Turks Island Passage, bd. S.

Schr. Albion, (prize, of Nassau, N. P.,) formerly the Lucy R. Waring, of Baltimore,) Acting Master G. N. Hood, Charleston 4 ds. Was taken by the U. S. steamer Penguin, Nov. 25, off North Edisto Island.

Schr. Jesse A. Woodhouse, (of New-Haven,) Terry, Barbados, via Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Russell, Providence.

BELOW—Ship Simla, (Br.,) Williamson, from Calcutta June 17.

Also one ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Dec. 1—Ships Columbia, Liverpool. Barks Theresa, St. Thomas; Volunteer, (Br.,) Cork. Brig Margaretha, (Pruss.,) Rotterdam. Schrs. Eclipse, (Br.,) Guadaloupe; H. Putnam, (Br.,) Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Arr. bark Release, Fortress Monroe; brigs Rover, Havana; Albert Adams, Aspinwall; schr. Kate Sargent, Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

The vessel reported ashore on Brigantine Beach proves to be ship Ina Russell, of Bristol, Williams, from London and Deal Oct. 25, for New-York. The wrecking schr. Norma, Capt. Garrison, left the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., with materials, and proceeded to her assistance.

The ship Ancient Mariner, which cleared from [illegible] Oct. 14, for Liverpool, and foundered on the night of Oct. 24 off Fox River, had on board the following cargo: 22,471 bushels wheat, 2,850 bbls. flour, 900 boards, 25 deals—valued at $48,000.

St. John, N. F., Nov. 19.—The brig Salmah, from New-York about Oct. 22, went ashore at Cape Spear, three miles from this port, early on the morning of the 11th inst., and became a total loss, no cargo being saved. Three persons were drowned. She drifted on the calm, after a heavy blow, when an unusually heavy swell caused the above result. The S. was built at Maitland, N. S., 177 tons, rated A 2, and owned by J. Crow and others, of Maitland.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Ship Ashore.—There is a ship ashore on Gilgo Inlet about 10 miles W. of Fire Island. She is about 1,200 tons burden, and has all three masts gone.

Spoken, &c.

Alethea—schr., from Philadelphia for Aspinwall, Nov. 27, lat. 33 20, lon. 73 35.

Louisa H. Johnson—schr., hence for Pernambuco, 29 ds. out, Oct. 31, lat. 17 34 N., lon. 48 27.

Maid of Orleans—ship, hence for Glasgow Nov. 14, was passed, Nov. 19, lat. 42 24, lon. 54.

Thomas Owen—brig, bound S., was passed, Nov. 28, lat. 29 30, lon. 72 38.

Vesta—Br. brig, of Picton, strg. S., Nov. 18, lat. 27 26, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Sept. 22, ships Rockaway, Perkins, from Cardiff; Emperor, Blanchard, from Liverpool for East Indies, dischg.; Gov. Morton, Smith, hence for San Francisco, unc.; John Bunyan, Carver, Bristol, unc., dischg.; Victoria Reed, Preble, from Philadelphia, dischg.; barks Ephraim Williams, Perry, Liverpool for Patagonia in a few ds.; St. John, Skofield, from Portland for East Indies, discharged; Rebecca, Michner, from Buenos Ayres, unc.; Dublin, Huntley, from Machias, disch.; Fannie, Herrick, from Liverpool, do.; Courant, Oliver, from England, do.; Agnes, Thompson, from Baltimore, do.; Milton, Bradford, do. do.; J. C. Chadburn, Mussen, do. do.; Tarbox, Tarbox, from Philadelphia; brigs Lavacca, Barker, hence, dischg.; Waverley, Small, from Bordeaux, do.; schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, hence, do.

At Black River, Jam., Nov. 10, Br. bark Young Nova Scotian, for Liverpool, Eng., in 10 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances Broadway and 13th-st.
THE
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
TO THE
NEW COMEDY
Still continue.
It will be acted EVERY NIGHT, until further notice.
MR. WALLACK
has now great pleasure in introducing to the public
THE AUTHOR,
CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq.
TO-NIGHT,
and each evening during the week, the
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To conclude with the Farce called
THE SCAPE-GOAT.
The following array of talent will appear:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. FISHER,
Mr. G. HOLLAND,
Mr. FLOYD,
Mr. YOUNG,
Mrs. HOEY,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss VIOLA CROCKER,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. PARSLOE.
THURSDAY, first time in this Theatre called
HE'S NOT A-MISS.
Principal characters, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, (his first appearance here.)

SOMETHING NEW.—DOWNER'S PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD for hand-sewing is "just the thing" for all using the needle, as it completely protects the finger and makes a neat and uniform hem. Samples sent on receipt of price (25 cents.) Enterprising agents are wanted throughout the United States and Canada to sell this useful article. $150 per month can be realized. Descriptive circulars furnished free. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway.

BOARDING-HOUSE LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable situations, in a central location, up town, already nearly full of good boarders, and in the most genteel part of the City; will accommodate fifty persons or more. Apply immediately, by letter. Address A. M. C., Post-office Station D, Astor-place, with name and address, which will receive immediate attention.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A furnished house, with all the conveniences for housekeeping; family without children preferred; also neat and clean; terms moderate. Address FRANCIS, Tribune office.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she is a good cook and an excellent laundress; understands fluting; and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store.

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